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Monday, August, 5 1985
Shravana 14, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

No. 10, Monday, August 5, 1985/Sravana 14, 1907 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 5, 1985/Sravana 14,
1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Jadunath Kisku and Banarsi Das.

Shri Jadunath Kisku was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Jhargram Constituency of West Bengal.

An agriculturist and teacher by profession, he served as Assistant Member in the Civilian Personnel Office during the Second World War, 1943-45.

Shri Kisku passed away on 13th July, 1985, at Calcutta at the age of 62 years.

Shri Banarsi Das was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha during 1983-84. He had been a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1972-77. Prior to his election to Rajya Sabha, he was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1946-67 and again from June 1977 to 1980. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1952-57, a Minister in the State Council of Ministers between 1962 and

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1967 and Chief Minister of the State from February 1979 to February 1980.

An able Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was Speaker of the State Assembly during 1977-79 and also served on the panel of Chairmen in Rajya Sabha in 1977.

A veteran freedom-fighter, Shri Das took active part in the freedom struggle ever since he was a student. He suffered imprisonment for several years.

A prominent social and political worker, he took special interest in the welfare of the downtrodden and contributed articles in various periodicals. Shri Das passed away on 3rd August, 1985, at Lucknow at the age of 73 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*(The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.)*

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Mohan Lal is not present in the House, but keeping in view the importance of the question, you may ask the hon. Minister if he wants to reply to it ; it will really oblige us.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir you may ask the hon. Minister if he wants to reply... (*Interruptions*,

MR. SPEAKER : Next time.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Identification of Hazardous Industrial Units

*184. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken certain decisions regarding the identification of hazardous industrial units all over the country and punishing the defaulting owners for violation of safety measures ;

(b) whether these decisions have been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territories ;

(c) if so, the details of the directives and guidelines issued in this regard ; and

(d) measures being taken for their proper implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

The State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories have been advised to set up Task Forces/Committees, who would survey the various manufacturing units in their areas and identify hazardous units and prepare a list of such units. The list so prepared would be sent to the

Director General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institute under the Ministry of Labour, who would prepare a common list of such hazardous industries. With this as the basic data, programme of studies and surveys would be undertaken for streamlining safety standards in all such industrial units.

The Labour Ministers' Conference held on 11th May, 1985 also considered various aspects of safety and health of workers and measures to be taken in this regard. The Conference made a number of recommendations in this regard. One of the recommendations of the Conference is that the Factories Act, 1948 should be amended to include a special chapter to deal with safety in hazardous industries. The Conference also recommended that penalty for continued violation of safety regulations in hazardous industries should be compulsory imprisonment.

Government has advised the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations to amend the State Factories Rules and connected schedules incorporating the provisions of the model rules and model schedules, which contain control measures in relation to twenty six dangerous manufacturing processes and which have already been circulated to them for adoption. Government is also considering amendments to the Factories Act, 1948.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, There is a saying in Sanskrit "*Dhumayate banahi*". It means that if you notice smoke somewhere, take it that fire must be around. All Ministers say that "statement is laid on the table". This is indicative of some danger. It means that there is something wrong at the bottom. Such a statement is not required when there is nothing wrong. What we have to see is that who has done that wrong. Our Labour Minister is himself a man of the labourers. (*Interruptions*). Everybody says that there is something fishy in the reply. This is the reply which has

come in the wake of Bhopal incident...
...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : The question was, perhaps, not asked by anybody before, how could the reply be there ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There was no scope for asking such a question before Bhopal tragedy. This is the reply that has come after Bhopal incident ! What will happen in future is for you to see... (Interruptions)

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : They ask questions when we people are killed.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is there any obituary before death ? ...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have not heard about the House of Commons, had you heard that, you would have come to know.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I want to tell what the Central Government has done. The Central Government advised the State Government and the traders in the country to prepare the list. After the list is prepared, it will be submitted to the Centre. The Central Government will conduct a survey and then the things will be streamlined. *Kab bhiup marega aur kab bail batega.* (God knows how long it will take). Nothing has been done so far.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen the land being divided, but never seen bullocks being divided.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : On the 11th May, 1985, the State Labour Ministers came to Delhi and a meeting was held with them. It was decided in the meeting that the Factory Act would be amended and imprisonment made compulsory. My question is that it was decided in May and now it is August, you bring forward so many Bills, but why have you not brought forward that Bill

till today even after the worst Bhopal tragedy ? When will that Bill be brought forward ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Choubey was saying that there was something wrong at the bottom. In fact, there is nothing of this sort—neither black nor white... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In any case it is not red... (Interruptions)

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The reply is that a directive was issued to all State Governments after the Bhopal incident. The directive was about setting up of a task force. So far 26 industries have been declared as 'hazardous industries'. A list of industries which have been identified as health haggard industries will be placed on the Table of the House. These industries are located in West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. Besides, we have also got some assistance from I.L.O. They have visited some States like, West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, etc. and we have also received some recommendations from them, on which we are taking action. Your second point was about making amendment in the Factory Act. We are taking action to make amendment in the Factory Act. We shall convene a meeting of all State Labour Ministers to know their views and then decide about imprisonment, fine, stringency etc. The proposed Labour Ministers Conference will be held in October—November and we shall invite all trade union leaders and employees, etc. to consider how the lacunae in the labour laws brought to our notice—their number is not one or two, these are about 20 to 25 in number—could be removed and thereafter we propose to amend the labour law. So far as safety is concerned, we are giving it first priority and we also propose to educate the management in this regard.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that all the people will be invited and a meeting will be held in October.

November and then a Bill will be brought forward. It appears, action, if any, will be taken only after the anniversary of Bhopal incident; such is the speed of their Government.

[English]

It is a Government that not only works, but works faster and very very faster ?

[Translation]

Sir, Bhopal incident was worst of its kind in the entire world.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The law is being brought forward....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I came across a report in the newspaper dated 3rd August which says that when the people from Safety Council went to Bhopal, they were stopped and denied entry by the Bhopal Police. Besides, there is another news that the Indian Petro-chemical Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—is entering into a technical collaboration with the Union Carbide—the killers of Bhopal. This Collaboration is being done with those who have not yet paid any compensation for such a big incident to us. Your Petro-chemical Corporation is entering into a collaboration with such a big sinner....

MR. SPEAKER : Put your question quickly....

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : My question is whether Government are aware that the Members of your Safety Council who had gone to Bhopal for inquiry were not allowed to go round the city. They were the people of your own department. On what grounds were they not allowed ? If you are aware of it, what action did you take for causing obstruction in government work ? Will you allow them to held inquiry or not ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We have handed over this case to the C.B.I. for enquiry and it is confidential. They have given

permission to many people, who had gone there and seen the things themselves. Since, the case for compensation is pending with the World court now, we do not want that any secret should leak out. As such, I am unable to give you any more information. Some people were given permission and their report is confidential. The Minister of Chemicals will be in a position to reply to that.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : There is a quartz crushing industry going on in the Panchmahals District near Godhra. The fine silicon particles of quartz are causing a lot of air pollution and also attack the lungs of the workers engaged in the industry and as a result, their life expectancy is curtailed and within two or three years the worker dies. The Gujarat High Court, in an order given in a public interest litigation, has made certain recommendations to the ESI. Is the Government aware of it and if so, what steps have the Government taken or propose to take to protect the health of the workers in this hazardous industry ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We have also received a report from the Government of Gujarat and they are taking some action in the matter. As I have already said, we have identified 26 industries as 'hazardous' and we propose to set up a Central Team which will visit all these industries. A Committee has been set up in Delhi also and their preliminary report will be presented on the 17th or 18th instant. Report from Gujarat will also be with us the same will also be presented to the House.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has received any complaint from the public of Yerraguntla in Cuddapah district where cement industry has become a health hazard. Out of the three cement factories in CCI cement factory which is Central Government owned factory a lot of cement dust is produced due to

defective machinery and it causes a big health hazard to about a lakh of population. The other two factories are not causing any cement dust. If so, has the Government taken any steps to remove the health hazard by rectifying the defective machinery in this cement factory?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, we have checked the facts through the State Government and have directed them that if they find that a certain industry is dangerous, the Department concerned should at least see to it that such an industry is closed down and should be allowed to run only after the hazard is completely removed.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Now, this has been brought to your notice.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Sir, if you bring it to our notice, we shall certainly take action.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, recently the various High Courts had occasion to interfere in the nature of hazardous work assigned to workers. In respect of Rashtriya Chemical Factory, Bombay there was an order of the Bombay High Court restraining the functioning of one plant. In respect of Indian Rare Earths, in Kerala, the Kerala High Court interfered in their functioning on account of pollution. A press report to the effect that Kerala Mineral and Metals is leaking out poisonous gas to the sea and nearby area has appeared in the press. I would also like to ask the Minister whether action will be taken on the basis of the various judicial pronouncements in the matter and also whether action can be taken under Section 33 of the Cr. P.C. against the erring managements?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the hon. Member has said

is correct. So far as the question of some action by Central Government is concerned, we have set up this industry somehow after getting assistance from I.L.O. But the cases where situation is very dangerous, and as you have said there is a court judgement also, will be examined and a decision to take some action will be taken soon.

Allotment of Houses by D.D.A. in Sarita Vihar

*185. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in the daily 'Janatta' under the caption "Aur Ab Hawa Mein Makan, DDA Ka Naya Kamal" (now houses in the air, DDA's latest miracle) wherein it is reported that the DDA allotted houses in Sarita Vihar where the Authority constructed no houses and in fact did not even acquire land ;

(b) if so, when the applications were invited for these houses and the amount charged from the applicants ;

(c) the number of persons who were allotted these houses and the names of the officers responsible for these allotments ; and

(d) what action has been taken against these responsible for such allotments ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

The applications for allocations were invited during the periods from 1.9.83 to 30.9.83 and 10.2.84 to 9.3.84. The

estimated cost of flats for category III varies between Rs. 2,48,000/- and Rs. 2,82,000 and for category II between Rs. 1,61,000 - and Rs. 1,92,000/-. The allottees had been asked to pay two instalments amounting to 25% and 20% respectively of the estimated cost and the third instalment also become due on 1.6.85.

2. 405 persons were allocated in Pockets 'D' & 'E' of Sarita Vihar. After accounting for the withdrawals, etc. by the registrants, the present (live) allocation in these two Pockets is 258.

3. DDA informs that lands in Pockets 'D' & 'E' were notified for acquisition under Section 4 & 6. However, final acquisition could not take place because of stay orders from High Court. Registrants who had been allocated flats in these pockets will now be accommodated in other pockets. There seems to be no ground to take action against any officer.

[Translation]

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said just now that those who were issued allotments in Sarita Vihar will be accommodated elsewhere. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether allotment letters for that place were issued and whether allotment letter is issued after the land is acquired or before that ?

[English]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Sir, there are ten pockets in which houses are being constructed. Out of those ten pockets in pockets 'D' and 'E' there was some dispute regarding land and the stay order of the High Court has been obtained. Therefore, in pockets 'D' and 'E' houses were not constructed. But the total number of houses that are being constructed is larger than the persons who have been registered.

So, these persons who were registered in Pockets 'D' and 'E' have been informed that they would be shifted either to 'A',

'B', 'C' or 'F', 'G', 'H' and houses would be provided to them. Further, for your information, there has been undue delay for which D.D.A. has been asked to pay 10% interest to those who have not been given the dwelling units.

[Translation]

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED : I want to know from the hon. Minister when these people would be provided houses and whether it was not considered necessary by D.D.A. to go to the Supreme Court for appeal against the High Court Judgement ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I want to tell all the hon. Members who want to seek clarification on this point that the practice in the D.D.A. here to face was that announcement for registration was made whether or not the D.D.A. had fully acquired the land. Henceforth, I have ordered that,

[English]

Unless and until you are fully satisfied that the land belongs to D.D.A.,

[Translation]

not a single inch of land should be announced for registration.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why Shri Ranga was laughing.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The Stay was obtained from the High Court after the registration was done. Recently, I had a discussion with them and told them not to proceed with construction of houses or start registration unless they had clear title on the land. Therefore, such a thing will not happen again. There were 245 registrants and all of them have been informed that they can have houses in the Same Sarita Vihar.

[English]

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Even when acquiring the land concerned, how does the concerned authority think it fit to ask for instalments for the allotment of

houses? The questions raised in part (c) and also in part (d) are on two specific points for which answers have not been given. Here the hon. Member who put the question wants to know the names of the officers responsible for these allotments and what action has been taken against those responsible for such allotments.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been given that no action was taken.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The portion which was referred to by the hon. Member was from the Statement laid on the Table of the House. I would again read it out :

"The estimated cost of flats for Category III varies between Rs. 2,48,000/- and Rs. 2,82,000 and for Category II between Rs. 1,61,000/- and Rs. 1,92,000/-."

So far as the question of officer responsible for this is concerned, I think that does not arise because somebody must have gone and taken stay order from the Supreme Court or the High Court.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that the houses, construction of which has already been completed years back, are not being handed over to the allottees because they (allottees) will have to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more than the announced price. What will be the position in respect of *Hawa Mahals* proposed to be built now?

MR. SPEAKER : They will never wear out.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The reply given by me does not relate to *Hawa Mahal*.

[English]

Prasar Bharati Bill

*188. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'The Prasar Bharati Bill' offering greater degree of autonomy to Doordarshan and Akashvani was introduced in the Sixth Lok Sabha and was subsequently referred to a Select Committee ;

(b) whether the report of the Select Committee could not be presented due to dissolution of Lok Sabha ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revive the 'Prasar Bharati Bill' to ensure more autonomy for these media ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

The "Prasar Bharati Bill" providing for the establishment for a Broadcasting Corporation for India to be known as Prasar Bharati was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.5.1979. The Bill was subsequently referred to Joint Committee of both the Houses. The Joint Committee could not complete its sittings or submit its report before the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

There is no proposal before the Government to re-introduce the Bill. Government are of the view that a set-up as an autonomous corporation is not necessary for these Media for fulfilling their primary objective, namely, serving the people. Moreover, the Media enjoy adequate autonomy in all professional matters.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir from the statement that is made by the hon. Minister gives no indication as to whether the Government wants to join the mainstream of thinking on these lines and it has been going on right from the Constituent Assembly days. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—and if he finds that the answer is not available, Prof. Ranga who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly,

may be consulted—whether it is a fact that in the Constituent Assembly, on March 15, 1948, Pandit Nehru himself had said that we should have the pattern on the basis of B.B.C., we should have semi-autonomous Corporation; no doubt, the policy should be controlled by the Government, but the day-to-day departmental interference should not be there, and it should be a semi-autonomous corporation.

Secondly, is it a fact that in the year 1966, the Chanda Committee had again recommended the formation of a separate corporation of autonomous status, and in 1978 the Verghese Working Group had submitted in detail a report on the basis of which legislation could be brought? If this has been a continuous process, and since Government itself is a continuous process, will they take cognizance of these reports with retrospective effect and kindly have a rethinking on the problem so that the autonomous corporation can work more effectively and can give better service and at the same time, democratic atmosphere could be maintained?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Since then Dr. Chauhan had appeared on the BBC and held out a threat for our Prime Minister. All these things will have to be taken into consideration... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri Y.B. Chavan is already dead. Why is he referring to him?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Dr. Chauhan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sorry, I misunderstood it.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : This issue has been raised several times in the House and several times answered. In the last session, there was a motion by Shri Srihari Rao, and seven-hour debate took place on two Fridays. He will be repeating his arguments and I will be repeating my arguments. Government has made it clear that we do not accept

that it is necessary immediately to have an autonomous corporation on BBC or any other lines. As I said during that debate, autonomy is a question of form. It all depends on the attitude and approach of the Government. If Government wants to interfere, even if it is autonomous, Government can interfere. The question is, how much freedom is allowed. That is the point, and, therefore, autonomy is not a basic question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the basis of concrete experience in the past, is it not a fact that as far as the proceedings of the Parliament are concerned—remember, Sir, you may also be affected...

MR. SPEAKER : Let me be alert.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever may happen, censorship of the press etc., as far as the rights of the Members of Parliament to be heard in the House and to communicate to the constituents in the country are concerned, these have to be preserved as inalienable rights of the Members of Parliament. But is it not a fact that because of the nature of the All India Radio and Doordarshan during the emergency, not even a line of criticism against the emergency and the Government by Members of Parliament who opposed the emergency and criticised the Government was allowed to be relayed on the Akashvani as also Doordarshan? If this has been the experience in the past to avoid such a situation not only during emergency, but during non-emergency period also, will he reconsider his attitude?

I know, he said that my questions would be the same and his replies would also be the same. Therefore, I would add one new question.

I have already given notice of Prasar Bharati Bill on the basis of the Verghese Committee Report and fortunately, it is going to be introduced on the last day of the session—all is well that ends well. Will the hon.

Minister give us an assurance to keep his mind open, because mind like the parachute works best, when it is open? Will he give his attention to the Bill that will be introduced on the 23rd, discuss it threadbare and if necessary, refer it to the Select Committee, because in the past some Private Members' Bills were also referred to the Select Committees, and arrive at a conclusion different from whatever may have been the Government point of view so far?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : If the Bill comes, certainly according to the procedure it will be discussed and I will give my additional arguments at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am happy that at least his mind is open on that day.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the Parthasarathy Committee which was appointed by his Party's Government in eighties, which recommended autonomous corporations for both All India Radio and Television. Secondly I want to know whether the Minister is also aware of the new argument—I am not referring to old arguments—advanced by the Prime Minister at his recently televised Press Conference to the effect that since the Press in India was irresponsible, autonomy to All India Radio and Television should be denied so that the Government also by implication could be equally responsible.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : It will not be proper on my part to interpret what the Prime Minister stated. But as regards his other question, in my debate—he was present at that time—we have replied to it umpteen times and it is no use wasting the time of the House by repeating the same argument.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To say 'wasting the time of the House' is highly objectionable.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Do you have any proposal for providing an

opportunity to the leaders of the various political parties in the House to project their views regarding what they have done and what their party's stand is, at the end of every session of Parliament?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : A very good suggestion!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not mind even during the Session also!

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : You would like it every day, I am sure and particularly your appearing.

MR. SPEAKER : And he is not going to oblige.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : We have a programme, 'Issues before Parliament' in which all parties are presented. Last time also, several Opposition members took part in it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : We give greatest respect to the Constituent Assembly and to the views of Pandit Nehru. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that the geomorphological conditions of the country have changed since the time of the Constituent Assembly, since the time of Panditji and since the time of the reports of so many Committees. There are the secessionist movements, terrorist movements in the country and other dangers around our country. I would like to know from the Minister, basing on this view, whether he will yield to the pressure of the unnecessary argument advanced by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and succumb to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Doctor, he has already replied to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I might be detained for terrorist activities!

**Employment to Jobless Workers of
Union Carbide Plant, Bhopal**

*189. **SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of workers employed in Union Carbide Pesticide Plant, Bhopal now have become jobless due to shut down of the plant;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether Central Government propose to ask the State Government to provide jobs to retrenched employees of Union Carbide on compassionate grounds; in other organisations; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, 632 workers have been affected due to the closure of the Pesticide Plant at Bhopal. The State Government have taken all possible steps to provide alternative employment to the affected workmen. These include special steps to register the workmen in the Employment Exchange at Bhopal, preparation of a trade-wise list of workmen and circulation of the same to all the District Employment Exchanges in the State and also to major Public and Private Sector Industrial Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh, direction to the District Collectors to take initiative in securing employment to these workmen in local industries in their districts and special efforts to motivate the workmen to take advantage of self-employment scheme under which a loan to the tune of Rs. 50,000 is advanced as margin money to set up any trade, small-scale industry or occupation. Besides, the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) has also issued instructions to all Central Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh to give priority in employment to the retrenched workmen by relaxing age limit, if necessary. The

State Bureau of Public Undertakings has also issued similar instructions to State Government Undertakings. The State Labour Commissioner and the Industries Commissioner have been asked to use their good offices in procuring employment for all workmen. Further, the State Government have set up a Special Bureau headed by the Special Secretary (Labour) under the guidance of a Committee of Secretaries of the Finance, Industry, Power & Labour Depts, to expedite the process of providing alternative employment to the workmen. So far, letters of appointment have been issued to 203 retrenched workmen offering them employment in various State Public Sector Undertakings and Departments and 618 workmen have been registered in the Employment Exchange at Bhopal. Steps have taken to expedite action to provide employment to the remaining workers as well. The progress of action taken is being reviewed by the State Labour Secretary every fortnight.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : The hon. Minister has stated in his statement that 632 workers have been affected due to the closure of the Pesticide Plant in Bhopal. Besides, about 250 have also been rendered jobless and also a large number of casual labourers and daily wage workers have been retrenched by the Union Carbide. And actually they are roaming on the roads. In view of the fact, what steps have the Government taken to provide jobs for these casual labourers and daily wage workers ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : This factory was not closed down due to retrenchment. Hon. Members know how this factory was closed down. So far the State Government has offered employment to 325 persons out of a total of 600. A meeting was held with the State Chief Minister and Labour Minister on 3rd of this month a view to providing employment to the rest of the affected workers and they have given assurance in this regard.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, registration of all these

people has been done, Government have also written to the Public Undertakings and other Government Departments, but keeping in view the present employment position in the country, it is not likely that all of them will be absorbed there and there is a danger of their remaining unemployed for a long time. Under these circumstances, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether they cannot force other units of the Union Carbide to provide employment to all these people? Secondly, whether the cases prepared for compensations also include their cases of compensation? In brief, I want to know from the hon. Minister :

- (a) Can't you force the Union Carbide to give them employment in their other units?
- (b) Whether their cases for compensation are also being prepared or not?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The workers do not want to go out from there. The workers have not yet accepted the offer of employment made to 325 of them, but efforts are being made to accommodate them in the same type of factory in Poona as also in other factories elsewhere. These efforts are being made by the Central as well as the State Government.

So far as the question of compensation is concerned, apart from Provident Fund, salary due to them as three months' notice for closing down and other things have been arranged by the Government. As regards your proposal to accommodate them in other Units, we have not discussed it with the State Government. However, we can discuss it, but they are not in a mood to leave the State and go to other State as yet. If they are prepared, we can consider it.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : These employees are not being paid their total emoluments. Secondly, I would like to know whether the cases which you are filing in American Courts for Compensation also include their individual cases?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The workers will face a lot of difficulty in getting Compensation in America. Here, they can claim compensation as per the Compensation Act of the land. (*Interruptions*).

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I would like to point out that in the statement laid on the Table of the House the terminology used is "retrenched workmen" not "closure". I suppose it is an error which it is relevant to point out to the Minister because he himself clarified the closure, not retrenchment.

Secondly, I would like to ask the Minister one thing. The statement says that 610 workmen have been registered in the Employment Exchanges at Bhopal. I think the whole House as well as the Minister knows that if you register yourself in Employment Exchange, your chance comes nearabout the retirement age...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already explained that.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will they be given the first priority?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Already they have offered employment to 325 people.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : He has said that 325 people have been given appointment by the State Government and other sectors. The balance has been registered with the Employment Exchanges.

MR. SPEAKER : No. He has already said that he has talked with the Chief Minister and within a month or so, they will be accommodated. That is what he has said on the floor of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I point out that there is a discrepancy in the statement? At least in the statement, which has been provided to us, laid on the Table, it begins by saying that 632 workers have been affected due to the closure of the pesticide plant at Bhopal. It is quite clear, "Have been affected" means, I presume in this context, that they have been rendered unemployed. Then, later in the statement it says that letters of appointment have been issued to 203 retrenched workmen, offering them employment in various State Public sector undertakings and departments; and 610 workmen have been registered in the employment exchange. So, 203 workmen who have been offered employment....

MR. SPEAKER : He said, 325.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know; but here it says, 210. He should tell us then that this is an error, and that it is being corrected.

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have said 325 and this is the latest position.

[English]

I have talked to the Chief Minister and Labour Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Three hundred-and-twentyfive is the latest figure of those who have been given appointment orders. How many have been registered.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : All the workers have been registered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What I want to know is this : under the existing law—unfortunately this comes under the Industrial Disputes Act—there was no coverage under the Industrial Disputes Act because the factory had to be closed down in very unusual circumstances, as everybody knows. Are these workers entitled to get the usual retrenchment compensation which is available in cases of closure of factories, or

as the Minister said a little while earlier, is it not a case of retrenchment, but is a case of closure? If it is treated as a case of closure, and not as a case of retrenchment, then these workers will be deprived of retrenchment compensation. So, I want to know what is the position on this. Don't leave it to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This is a national disaster which has taken place, with international repercussions. Therefore, the Government here in the Centre must tell us clearly how they are advising the Madhya Pradesh Government to treat this case. Will they get retrenchment compensation, or not? Is it true that many workers do not want to leave Bhopal? It is a fact that their family members and other people have been affected actually by gas poisoning; the after-effects of that gas leakage have affected the families of these workers also, and they do not know where to go with them. In Bhopal, they are hoping that some arrangements will be made—relief, treatment and all that. Is that the main reason why they do not want to leave Bhopal? Otherwise, why should not they go if given alternative employment?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : So far as the question of giving employment to the rest of the workers is concerned, the State Government have given an assurance that all of them would be given employment. We on our part are also trying to give them employment in the Poona Fertilizer Factory which is being set up in the public sector. The Chief Minister and the Labour Minister have given us the assurance to absorb them.

So far as the compensation is concerned, the Management is prepared to give compensation. The workers have, however, refused to accept it. Their claim is that out of 30 years service, they have already put in 10 years service and, as such, they should be paid at the rate of 75 per cent per month. The Management wants to pay closure compensation on usual rates.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is closure compensation? There is nothing of this sort in the law.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Either three months' notice or three months' salary is required to be given. They are prepared to pay three months' salary and gratuity, but the workers are not satisfied with that, they want more compensation. Negotiations are underway in this regard.

Then, you have asked about the other people affected. So far, an amount of Rs. 40 crores has been spent and a sum of Rs. 2 crores is being spent every month. Milk and sugar is being distributed among the affected families and those who suffered loss. They have been rehabilitated. Affected families have been paid Rs. 10,000 each. All this is being done by the State Government with the help of the Central Government.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I did not ask what arrangements were being made for the public—Indians living in Bhopal. My specific question was this; workers, whose families, and may be themselves also, i.e. some of them have been affected by this gas poisoning—some medical fall-out is happening after that and I cannot go into it now—are they thinking that by remaining in Bhopal, at least whatever special measures of relief, medical treatment and milk for children and so on would be, are made available; may be inadequate. But whatever is made available will not be available if they shift somewhere else, and that may be the reason why they are unwilling to leave Bhopal; and in that case, they will not be able to take up an opportunity of job elsewhere. Will this be treated as a special case and government must make special arrangement to see not only that they are compensated financially but they must be provided with alternative means of livelihood.

[*Translation*]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the number

of the affected families of the workers is negligible and the number of people affected is not much. Everybody is being given the same treatment whether it is worker's family or the family of the common citizen.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it for this reason that they do not want to leave Bhopal?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it means that, as you all say, Union Carbide may be asked to open the factory. They are prepared to open it, but Government of Madhya Pradesh have already taken a decision in this regard. There is strong apprehension among the common people on the question of opening this factory. It is for us to decide whether this factory should be run by the State Government or the Central Government or else they may be asked to manufacture a by-product.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We do not want open. You close down all the factories of the Union Carbide. We have never asked you to open them.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Is it a fact that Union Carbide has proposed to set up one battery dry cell manufacturing plant in Bhopal with an idea to provide alternative employment to the retrenched employees; if so, does the government have any objection in giving permission for them to start that battery factory?

[*Translation*]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have heard about this. Discussion has taken place with Chief Minister that they want to open another factory of a by-product. But it has become a haunted place now. The people in Madhya Pradesh are scared at the name of the Union Carbide with the apprehension that this factory will again start functioning in the same name.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : You are doing injustice to the retrenched workers when they are coming up with alternative proposal to start some other product which is not dangerous to the peoples' life. Why should the government have any objection ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know what is the situation there. The people are scared there. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken this decision. The local people have apprehension about this factory that something might happen again. Well, When you have raised this question, we shall take it up with the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Loans for Housing Schemes by Central
Financing Institutions and Banks

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193. **SHRI MURLI DEORA :**
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to involve the central financing institutions and banks more actively in lending funds for housing schemes ;

(b) whether Government propose to utilise the Provident Fund accumulations of employees for housing schemes either under a Central apex body or through specially created State agencies under the State Housing Departments ;

(c) whether the Central financing institutions will provide easy loans to people for repairs/rebuilding of old houses ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund which administers the Employees Provident Fund Scheme is considering a proposal to finance the construction of houses for subscribers to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme, from out of their provident fund contribution. The details are yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). The HUDCO propose to make a specific provision for repair and reconstruction schemes in the 7th Five Year Plan which is under finalisation.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Since housing is not in the priority sector, enough funds are not provided. According to the recent survey of the National Building Organization, nearly 24 million units shortage in the housing sector is expected. Will he move the government so that housing is taken in the priority sector and enough funds are provided ? The Minister has replied that the Commissioner of Provident Fund is considering to allocate or to finance purchase of houses by the employees.

Sir, you know at the time of retirement all employees—whether they are working in the Government or in private sector—they are left with no house and I would therefore ask the hon. Minister when this plan of the Provident Fund Commissioner will be finalised.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : There are two things for the information of the hon. Member which are engaging the serious attention of Government. One is, a central housing scheme on a national level ; and the second is group housing insurance for employees and also the provident fund scheme. We want to find out whether these funds can be utilised for the construction of houses. The Government has become so liberal that if any employee who has contributed towards provident fund, wants to withdraw, he can withdraw not only 50 or 60 or 70 per cent, but even cent per cent of the amount for the construction of a house. That whole

scheme is under consideration. My hon friend, Shri Anjiah the Labour Minister is sitting with me here and his attention is also being drawn to this matter. But let there be a society or a trust of those persons who have contributed towards the provident fund so that they may themselves approach the different housing societies to construct houses for those who have contributed money towards the fund.

So far as the question as to how long it is going to take is concerned, I am also considering it very seriously, we have discussed this matter, and a group housing committee has been set up by the Planning Commission to go into the details about all these things.

They have also given their suggestions and you also know that everything of the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. It is just going to be finalised and the time is not very far off. We should be content that very soon we will have a national housing scheme or society through a company through an Act of Parliament and all these things will be finalised very shortly. I cannot give you the exact time and details about all these things, but it is under active consideration—under very active consideration—of the Government.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : What about bringing it in the priority sector ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : You will be surprised to find what is the position. If you put a separate question I can give the information. But I am very sorry to say that outlay for housing in the First Five Year Plan was very very high, then it was brought down in the Second Five Year Plan, then more so in the Third Five Year Plan and now in the Seventh Plan we are not yet sure how much will be the total outlay. But I can say that in the previous year Rs. 90 crores were allowed to the housing schemes, but this year I think only about eight and odd crores were allotted. I do not know whether they are considering all these things. But, you know that this is not in my power. And, I may also

request my hon. friends, the Members of this House that they should also exert their influence in this matter.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : I would like to ask the hon. Minister about loans to be available on a priority basis from the banks. This has not been clarified by the hon. Minister. He may please clarify.

The second point is, in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras loans are available to build new houses. But when these houses become old, no amount of money is available for repairs and reconstruction. I would request the hon. Minister whether loans can be given for repairs and reconstruction of houses.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I am very glad that my hon. friend has drawn my attention to this. We are considering the plight of those persons whose houses are damaged and who are not in a position to repair them. We are also exploring the possibility of giving loans from financial institutions or some assistance for the repairs and reconstruction of old houses also. You will be glad to know that HUDCO, which is the main financial institution, has agreed to give loan to those persons who want to repair their houses.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : It is good that the Minister has stated in reply to question (a) that he will involve financial institutions including banks for the housing scheme. You know the economic condition of the SC&ST and backward class people. Specially in the rural areas their condition is so miserable that they are not able to construct a thatched house for themselves. Keeping this in view, will the Minister consider involving financial institutions including banks for providing long term loan with concessional rate of interest to these people; if so, what are the details of the scheme ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I think, every hon. Member of this House knows

that under the 20-Point Programme we take special care for the economically weaker sections of society and everybody knows that for these categories of people how many houses have been built by the respective State Governments. It is not a Central subject; it is a State subject and funds are given to them. HUDCO is specially contributing more than 60 per cent towards this programme.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any specific measures are being taken to examine the Rent Control Act and various other Acts under housing and whether Government will resort to market borrowing in order to make the housing programme more dynamic for the simple reason that housing programme could be a growth point for the economy. Therefore, I would like to know how many mandays can be utilised either under the Food for Work Programme or other programmes and whether it will be included in the rural programme so that housing programme may be made more dynamic ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : That depends upon the general intelligence of the respective State Governments. So far as the question of Rent Control Act is concerned, I know that you are anxious about its amendment. In this session it is not going to be introduced. But I feel that in the near future we will place it before you and then we will discuss it. Lastly I only appeal to the hon. Members of this House...

MR. SPEAKER : Not to put more questions.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : ...if enough funds are made available we will do the work nicely.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Quarters where MPs are residing are in a perpetual state of repairs. Repairs have been undertaken but they are not completed. How long will it take to repair

them and provide some more amenities for Members' convenience ?

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : For the comforts of you people, we can do whatever you want.

[English]

SHRI SUKH RAM : Is the Minister aware that there was a proposal in the last Housing Ministers' Conference that loan ceiling had to be increased with regard to the hilly regions of the country ? If so, how much time will Government take to enhance the loan ceiling for hilly regions of the country ? The construction cost is comparatively higher in the hilly region. So, there was a proposal in that Conference that the loan ceiling be increased in order to accelerate the housing building activity in the hilly regions.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : You have given a good suggestion. So far as the question of bringing about improvement in Housing is concerned, you all know that research is being carried out at various places in the country as to which material should be used to provide small houses to the people at the minimum cost. So far as hilly regions, especially, Adivasis are concerned, we are considering how low cost houses could be constructed with Government's assistance by making use of locally available material.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is all. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

T.V. Relay Centre at Mandla

*183. **SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mandla has been included in the list of the places where T.V. Relay Centres are proposed to be set up during the year 1985-86; and

(b) the steps taken for setting up the T.V. Relay Centre at Mandla ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up a T.V. Relay Centre at Mandla.

[English]

Re-evaluation of Blocks Included in Drought Prone Areas Programme

*186. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are considering to re-evaluate the blocks included in the Drought Prone Areas Programme;

(b) whether Government propose to include all the blocks of Rajgarh District in Madhya Pradesh under the Drought Prone Areas Programme,

(c) whether Government have received a representation requesting that Rajgarh District be taken under the Drought Prone Areas Programme; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). On the recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, the Government have already increased number of Blocks under Drought Prone Area Programme, from 511 to 615 for 1985-86 for the Seventh Plan. There is no proposal for inclusion of any new Block at present. The whole matter will be reviewed at the time of mid-term Appraisal.

Construction of Cheap Houses by HUDCO in Bihar and Maharashtra during Seventh Plan

*187. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of HUDCO to build cheap houses in Bihar and Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the sites have since been selected on which HUDCO proposes to build cheap houses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any aid has been provided by World Bank in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; and the time by which HUDCO will start construction ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) HUDCO is not a construction agency. It finances schemes formulated by the various borrowing agencies in accordance with its guidelines. The Schemes to be taken up during the 7th Plan are yet to be finalised.

(b) to (e). Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Crop Protection from Insects and Pests

*190. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a rise in insects and pests with the rise in the output of foodgrains per hectare as a result

of the adoption of the green revolution package; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to protect the crops from insects and pests?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. There has been some rise in insects and pests in varying degrees in various crops.

(b) The steps taken to protect the crops from insects and pests consist of an integrated approach to pest management which involves the following main components:

- (i) Screening of crop varieties for their reaction to insects and pests, avoidance of susceptible types and adoption of the tolerant/resistant ones.
- (ii) Extensive programme of survey and surveillance for monitoring of key pests; forewarning and timely and effective control measures.
- (iii) Conservation and augmentation of natural enemies for biological control of key pests.
- (iv) Employment of sound agronomic and cultural practices and cropping strategies which prevent insects and pathogens from assuming destructive proportions.
- (v) Judicious and need-based use of safe pesticides.

The above measures have helped in successfully combating most of the insect and pest problems in the crop production programme.

Housing Finance from Bank or other Financial Institution

*191. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will

the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a proposal to provide housing finance to be available from a specific bank or financial institution;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what categories of people will be entitled for such housing finance?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) to (c). Apart from the existing institutions which provide housing finance, a proposal to set up a specific institution for the purpose is yet to be finalised.

Ratio of unemployed and employed persons in the country

*194. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of employed and unemployed persons in the country; and

(b) the rate of increase of unemployed persons in each year during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The latest available information from the National Sample Surveys relates to the 32nd Round Survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted during 1977-78. According to this Survey, the percentages of employed and unemployed persons by usual status at ages 15 years and

above are as under :

	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employed	87.3	38.0	77.1	18.5
Unemployed	2.0	2.3	5.3	4.1

(b) Information on unemployed persons during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is not available. However, the number of job-seekers (not all of

whom are unemployed) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges and their percentage increase for the years 1980 to 1984 are as under :—

Year	No. of persons registered with the Emp. Exchanges (in lakhs)	Percentage increase over the previous
1980	162.00	13.0
1981	178.38	10.1
1982	197.51	10.7
1983	219.53	11.1
1984	235.47	7.3

Curbing the growth of slums

*195. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans control the supply of water and to shw audio visuals of appalling living conditions in slums to the rural population as effective methods for curbing growth of slums ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR): (a) and (b). The programme for improvement of water supply is being executed through the various schemes under implementation. For improvement of living conditions in slums, the Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slum areas is in operation. These programmes, alongwith other developmental programmes are being given publicity through various media.

Pit-cultivation Technology for Sugarcane Cultivation

*196. SHRI R P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether pit-cultivation technology has proved its superiority over conventional sugarcane cultivation in Terai and in Punjab ;

(b) whether this technology is being adopted in other parts of the country ; and

(c) if so, the names of the States and the results achieved so far from pit-cultivation technology ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Experiment on pit cultivation technology have been conducted by the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow for sometime now and found to give

superior yields to conventional sugarcane cultivation. However, more elaborate experiments are being planned to compare this method with the conventional technologies and its results are yet to be confirmed.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to States under IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and TRYSEM

*197. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide financial assistance to States for implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment programme ;

(b) if so, the break-up of the funds

allotted to States for 1985-86 ; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of the persons benefited by these programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir, 50% of the total allocation of funds to States under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and for strengthening training infrastructure under TRYSEM and 100% of that under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) are provided by the Government of India. In case of Union Territories 100% funds are provided by Government of India under all these programmes. Funds required for training of youth and subsidy to such youths under TRYSEM are met out of IRDP budget.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Central allocations of funds and number of beneficiaries (upto June 85) during 1985-86 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Central Allocations-1985-86 (Rs in lakhs provisional)		No. of beneficiaries covered so far.		No. of Youth Train- ned.	Lakh Mandays of employment generated.	
		IRDP	NREP	RLEGP	IRDP	TRYSEM	NREP	RLEGP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1333.16	2270.00	4887.00	17008	3959	53.48	22.92
2.	Assam	688.60	498.00	1076.00	21796	1309	9.74	16.00
3.	Bihar	2624.20	3274.00	7074.00	60466	668	67.50	17.12
4.	Gujarat	798.55	740.00	1606.00	7628	NR	19.33	30.20
5.	Haryana	220.62	196.00	432.00	3182	928	0.83	0.87
6.	Himachal Pradesh	155.32	138.00	300.00	5525	456	1.55	2.51
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	274.89	170.00	363.00	45498	NR	0.46	Nil.
8.	Karnataka	863.29	1080.00	2350.00	19671	160	24.42	13.65
9.	Kerala	670.66	1060.00	2278.00	3142	277	20.50	13.02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1881.40	1676.00	3644.00	36767	2963	35.62	35.30
11.	Maharashtra	1518.93	1826.00	3940.00	19154	NR	20.43	74.56

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Central Allocations-1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs provisional)				No. of beneficiaries covered so far		No. of Youth Train- ed.	Lakh mandays of employment generated	
		IRDP	NREP	RLEGP @	IRDP	TRYSEM	NREP		RLEGP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
12.	Manipur	63.21	25.00	55.00	1655	284	0.27	0.07		
13.	Meghalaya	85.46	34.00	71.00	1382	NR	0.95	0.21		
14.	Nagaland	50.14	24.00	50.50	3134	NR	0.70	0.51		
15.	Orissa	1248.20	1036.00	2236.00	15017	NR	24.43	31.52		
16.	Punjab	265.53	316.00	692.00	4123	3152	0.18	2.83		
17.	Rajasthan	793.82	550.00	1186.00	8716	NR	34.24	18.93		
18.	Sikkim	10.04	18.00	40.60	184	NR	1.03	0.64		
19.	Tamil Nadu	1388.43	2050.00	4419.00	16869	NR	27.10	37.25		
20.	Tripura	82.88	76.00	163.00	1383	NR	NR	NR		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3413.62	3922.00	8436.00	69795	2227	62.56	78.34		
22.	West Bengal	1701.64	1774.00	3822.00	1501**	NR	26.84	33.10		
23.	A. & N. Islands	22.32	36.00	40.50	67	NR	0.56	0.19		
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.26	36.00	40.50	814	12	Nil.	Nil.		

25. Chandigarh	4.46	10.00	10.10	30	NR	0.11	0.01
26. D & N Haveli	4.46	18.00	20.40	151	14	0.71	Nil.
27. Delhi	22.32	16.00	20.20	178	171	0.05	0.09
28. G.D. & Diu.	53.56	42.00	54.00	546	652	1.73	0.48
29. Lakshadweep.	22.32	10.00	10.20	55	29	0.24	0.24
30. Mizoram.	89.28	36.00	40.50	972	17	0.24	0.34
31. Pondichery.	17.86	36.00	40.50	243	10	0.31	0.10
		7.00*	600.00***				
All India :	20593.42	23000.00	50000.00	321775	17288	436.11	431.10

@ Allocations including foodgrain subsidy.

* Expenditure on establishment and addl. allocation for SC/ST housing.

& Upto May 1985.

** Upto April 1985.

*** Indicates Rs. 1 crore for experimental rural housing and Rs. 5 crores for implementation of RLEGP through voluntary organisations.

Note :— Funds under the scheme for Strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM are sanctioned on the basis of proposal received from the State Governments.

Broadcasts Today in Parliament
"Sansad Sameeksha"

*198. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that crores of people who do not understand either English or Hindi are not able to follow the 'Today in Parliament' or 'Sansad Sameeksha' broadcasts by AIR during Parliament Session days; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to broadcast Sansad Sameeksha translated version from the Southern State capitals in respective Official language for the benefit of people in the Southern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Though people who do not know Hindi or English are not able to follow 'Today in Parliament' or 'Sansad Sameeksha', they follow the highlights of Parliament debates included in the Regional Language Bulletins broadcast in the local languages/dialects.

(b) No, Sir.

Implementation of National Capital Region Plan

*199. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:
 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the National Capital Region Plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) Yes, Sir. The first meeting of the National Capital Region Planning Board was held on 4th June, 1985.

(b) The National Capital Region Planning Board had considered several policy issues and strategies concerning development of the region besides some procedural matters. It was decided that the policy issues would be examined by the Planning Committee in greater detail and concrete proposals submitted to the Board.

(c) The NCR Plan would be taken up for implementation after its preparation and approval by the Board. The Plan is under preparation and will be approved by the Board as soon as possible.

National Seminar on Worker's Education

*200. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
 SEKHARA MURTHY:
 SHRI H.G. RAMULU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a 'National Seminar on Worker's Education' held recently in Delhi, the problems of women, child and rural unorganised labour were discussed;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to give employment to women, to eradicate child labour and to improve the conditions of rural unorganised Labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Statement is given below.

Statement

A National Seminar on Workers Education in Next Decade was held in New

Delhi from 9th to 11th July, 1985. The main themes of the Seminar were :—

- (i) Reorganisation and strengthening of the Central Board of Workers Education and financing of Workers Education Programme.
- (ii) Role of trade unions, employers, voluntary agencies and educational institutions in workers Education Programme—measures and procedures needed for their optimum participation.
- (iii) Workers' Education Programme in the rural unorganised sector, including active association of the Coal Mines and other Welfare Funds in Workers Education Programme.
- (iv) Review and reorganisation of Workers Education Programme in the organised sector—content, methods, institutional and legal structures.

The objective of the Seminar was, therefore, primarily aimed at bringing about improvements in the existing programmes of the workers' education and to provide new directions to the future functioning of the Scheme of Central Board of Workers Education. The deliberations and recommendations of the Seminar are still awaited.

The Seminar did not address itself directly to the issues pertaining to employment of women, eradication of child labour and bringing about improvement in the conditions of rural unorganised labour.

Conference of State Labour Ministers
held in New Delhi

*201. SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :

SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of State Labour Ministers was held in New Delhi during the 1st week of July 1985;

(b) the nature of discussions held;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether the question of creation of a guarantee fund for the protection of workers claims was discussed at the Conference; if so, the decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. The 35th Session of Labour Ministers Conference was held on 11-5-85. A Statement containing the summary of main conclusions/suggestions of the Conference is given below. The question of creation of a guarantee fund for the protection of workers claims was discussed in the Conference and it was felt that this needs examination in depth and consideration from various aspects. The Conference remitted this matter to a Group of Labour Ministers for consideration.

Statement

1. Reasons of lockout should be investigated by the Industrial Relations Machinery and the situation should be assessed accurately by compiling the results of such investigation.

2. It should be examined whether definition of lockout should be elaborated to deal with the tendency to resort to lockout by calling it temporary suspension of operation or business.

3. Adequate administrative steps should be taken to appeal against stay orders on the operation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act in cases relating to closures layoff and retrenchment.

4. To expedite adjudication of labour cases, separate bench of High Courts and high powered tribunals should be established.

5. The arrangements for monitoring industrial relations situation should be strengthened

6. Workers dues should be given first priority/charge and suitable amendments may be made in the relevant enactments.

7. Details of an appropriate insurance scheme for ensuring payment of dues to workers may be worked out.

8. A system of rendering a certificate at the time of the annual audit of accounts of a company/unit to the effect that funds required to meet the retiral/terminal obligation like gratuity exists.

9. Laws relating to payment of wages/bonus/gratuity, ESIC and CPF dues should be effectively implemented.

10. The existing ceiling of Rs. 1600/- per month for coverage under the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 may be done away with and appropriate Governments may be empowered to extend the provisions of the Act to establishments employing less than 10 persons.

11. The Act should be extended to over establishments employing substantial number of women workers and tripartite consultations should be undertaken to exploring further scope of extension.

12. The ESI Corporation should undertake a programme for health care for child workers.

13. State Governments should take full responsibility for minimising ax certification.

14. Criminal action should be launched against the establishments which have gone sick or are closed or are under liquidation who had recovered the funds from workers but had not deposited the same.

15. Apart from launching of criminal prosecutions steps should be taken for

recovery of outstanding dues in the speediest possible manner.

16. The Chief Inspector of Factories will have powers to order suspension of activities in a hazardous industry, in the interest of preventing accidents and diseases. The penalty for continued violation of safety regulations in hazardous industry would be compulsory imprisonment.

17. The State Governments will adopt all control measures prescribed in the Model Rules and Schedules in respect of dangerous manufacturing processes by incorporating them in State Factory Rules.

18. The State/Union Territories, will review their rules regarding appointment of Safety Officers and ensure that these provide for prescribing requisite qualifications, functions, and responsibilities of the Safety Officers.

19. The State Governments would prepare a list of the hazardous industries, based on the reports of the Task Forces, and furnish the details to DGFASLI who would prepare a common list of such hazardous industries for facilitating preparation of future action plans on an all India basis for conducting studies and surveys for the benefit of all.

20. There would be a Centrally sponsored scheme with 50 per cent contribution by the State and 50 per cent assistance by the Centre for setting up and strengthening of Industrial Hygiene Laboratories in the States with necessary manpower, equipment and facilities for monitoring the environment in hazardous chemical industries.

21. A Standing Committee of selected experts in various disciplines will be set up at the State level with the Chief Inspector of Factories as the convenor. This Committee will go into the safety conditions in hazardous industries, at periodical intervals, and report on the corrective measures required to a tripartite Committee at the State level.

22. There would be a high powered Tripartite Safety Committee at the State level under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister. This Committee will decide the policy matters regarding the overall safety and health situation in the factories in the State.

23. A cadre of Occupational Health Services in the country would be built up by taking recourse to the following measures :—

- (a) Appropriate programmes for training and developing would be drawn up and operated by DGFASLI, in association with NIOH, IRTC and the Inspectorate of Factories of State Government.
- (b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation would set up Occupational Health Diagnostic Centre in each State and these centres would work in close co-ordination with the DGFASLI's Occupational Health Clinic envisaged under the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

24. Rehabilitation of bonded labour as a programme should be integrated with the existing IRDP and NREP.

25. Subsidy available under the IRDP and NREP should be in addition to subsidy available for the rehabilitation of bonded labour.

26. Subsidy for bonded labour rehabilitation should be used as a seed money obtaining bank loan, subject, however, to the limitation of the project cost approved.

27. The limit of Rs. 4000/- under the Central Sector Scheme was fixed quite a few years back and there is need to raise this limit.

28. In addition to the subsidy of Rs. 4000/- which is permissible, an additionality for the maintenance during the interregnum between the time of identification and on-set of programmes may be built in.

29. Subsidy for the rehabilitation of bonded labour should be released without insisting on cent per-cent receipt of Utilisation Certificates. Non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates should be condoned for the purpose of release of subsidy if 75% of the due utilisation certificates have been received.

30. Capacity and willingness of voluntary agencies should be exploited wherever feasible to bring about grass-root changes in the rural societies. The working of these voluntary agencies can be dove-tailed into the existing scheme of rural organisers.

31. Wherever the public sector undertakings or the government are the principal employer, the contract should have a provision that the contractors will pay at least minimum wages to the contract labour. All bills of the contractors should be passed for payment only after the principal employer has certified that minimum wages have been paid.

32. The housing scheme for beedi workers should be dove-tailed into the existing housing scheme of the State Governments for weaker sections of the society.

33. A National Child Labour Project would be taken up in order to make effective intervention in selected areas where there is concentration of child labour.

34. When there is a wide disparity in wages in a particular scheduled employment covering two or more States, efforts should be made by all concerned to reduce disparity.

35. The Central scheme to strengthen Employment Exchanges for promotion of self-employment, at present in operation in 30 districts on a pilot basis, should be extended all over the country as soon as possible.

36. The Conference was in favour of introducing computer in Employment Exchange operation in a phased manner to provide prompt, objective and efficient service to registrants as well as employers.

37. At least one model Employment Exchange should be set up in each State. The exchange should have full complement of staff, proper building, facilities for visitors and registrants, etc.

38. There is an urgent need for setting up new ITIs exclusively for women and to diversify courses at the existing ITIs to improve employment prospects for women.

39. A group of Labour Ministers be constituted to examine the following matters. The Minister of Labour, Government of Maharashtra will be the convener of the group :

1. Creation of a separate earmarked fund right from the beginning of the industrial establishments to be used exclusively for purposes of meeting workers' dues wherever it become necessary.
2. The Workers' Participation in Management for the private sector and the question of statutory provisions.
3. Gratuity Insurance Scheme.
4. National Minimum Wage.
5. Review of Labour Laws pertaining to women workers.
6. Any other item which the Union Labour Ministers refers for the consideration of the Committee. (The first meeting of the Group of Labour Ministers was held in New Delhi on 27-7-85. No final decision has been taken.)

Survey Regarding Location of T.V. Transmitters

*202. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any country-wide survey has been made to determine the location of T.V. Transmitters ;

(b) whether there are any set guidelines or criteria in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Where as no formal survey has been carried out to determine locations of TV transmitters in the country, there are well laid down guidelines for selecting these locations.

(c) A statement containing the norms for establishing TV stations is given below.

Statement

The criteria for setting up of TV transmitters include factors such as extent of coverage to rural and urban population ; service backward, remote and sensitive border areas ; coverage of working class/industrial population ; availability of programme production and programme linking facilities and other infrastructure. The needs of places of cultural, historical and industrial importance are also taken into account. Efforts are also made to give priority to areas which are not yet covered by TV signals. While choosing the site for a particular transmitter, the peculiarities of local terrain also considered so as to maximise the area that will be covered by the transmitter. This is further subject to availability of resources and relative priorities.

Selection of news items for the networks programme of Doordarshan

1838. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines for selecting news items for news bulletins

telecast in the network programme of Doordarshan ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Principles guiding news policy

1. There has to be a clear understanding of the difference between news and views. The reporting of news has to be factual, accurate and objective and only such views as make news should find a place in news broadcasts. There can be no editorialising in broadcast of news.

2. Each news story should be judged strictly on the basis of its news value.

3. In the selection of news received from wide ranging sources and in news editing, AIR and Doordarshan should be guided by the highest possible professional standards. While newsworthiness will determine the selection of news, its treatment and presentation should be directly related to the special characteristics and potential of each medium as well as the target audiences.

4. Apart from treating news factually and objectively, AIR and Doordarshan should provide, where necessary, a background to the events and happenings in order that listeners in any part of the country are able to place such events and happenings in proper perspective.

5. The broadcast news should satisfy the highest criteria of accuracy and responsibility. AIR and Doordarshan cannot indulge in speculative stories of the type which appear in certain journals. They should develop their own sources for the verification of events.

6. In a developing country like ours, a special function of broadcasting should

be the coverage of development, its significance, achievements and problems. Development news covers a wide range of activities-economic, technological, social and cultural. It should not be confined to mere statements and plans but explain their significance. For this purpose news gathering operations of AIR and Doordarshan should be expanded and properly dispersed. In other words, the news gathering apparatus should make a deliberate effort to explore new areas of development and nation building news. People's participation in such activities should be duly highlighted as also significant work being done by voluntary agencies. Thereby the broadcast media should not only supplement the work normally undertaken by the news agencies but put out well backgrounded stories on their own.

7. With the limitation of time, the vast audiences reached and the presentational demands, AIR and Doordarshan cannot be expected to follow the pattern of news coverage followed by the newspapers. The range and scope of news gathering and selection will have to be suited to the media.

8. The style and method of news reporting should reinforce the fundamental principles on which national policies are based. These fundamental principles include territorial integrity, national integration, secularism, maintenance of public order and upholding the dignity and prestige of Parliament, State legislatures and the judiciary.

9. Ministerial statements on policy matters, particularly those of the Prime Minister, are important in as much as they enable the people to understand national policies. Similarly implementation of government programmes should be given proper place in the news. The focus should be on information rather than on individuals. It is also necessary that views critical of official policies and the manner of their implementation should find adequate time.

10. In reporting on political controversies the broadcast media should be

guided by objectivity and fair play. Due representation of differing viewpoints should be the aim. If a variety of viewpoints cannot be projected in the same bulletin, the balance should be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

11. In the choice of international events the objective should be to keep the people informed of world developments. A special effort should be made to give proper background of events. In the selection of news, greater attention should be given to events in developing countries, particularly our neighbours. Apart from strictly pruning and editing the copy from the world agencies which have an over-load of news from advanced countries and also a subtle bias, it would be desirable for AIR to use copy from the Non aligned News Pool and other Third World agencies on news merits. What is most essential is for AIR to increase the number of its foreign correspondents and carefully select their location and area of news coverage so that we can project a view of world developments as seen by India and other Non-aligned and developing countries.

12. AIR and Doordarshan should aim at creating an informed public opinion on international events and developments. In preparing programmes in news and current affairs, the national interest must be kept in mind. The national policy of peace and peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, friendship with all countries, support for people fighting for independence and freedom and the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and for an international order based on justice and equality should be highlighted. This does not exclude the reporting of any significant criticism of Government's foreign policy, either in its content or in its implementation.

13. The primary purpose of the current affairs programmes should be to enlighten the people on various aspects of political, economic, social and cultural developments. The treatment of the subject should be comprehensive

projecting different viewpoints. It should aim at providing adequate background for a proper understanding and interpretation of events and issues.

14. The current affairs programmes should be broad-based in the selection of topics and participants. The interests of various sections of the people should be taken into account. The formats should be innovative and suited to the medium. There is scope for experimentation in this respect.

15. Internal evaluation of news and current affairs programmes after their broadcast should be a regular exercise on a daily basis. A panel of outside experts for news and current affairs in a particular language should be considered.

16. The characteristics and potential reach of the broadcast media necessitate the drafting of news items in spoken style. The language should be addressed to the ear unlike the printed word in a newspaper or journal which is meant to be read.

The constraints of time also called for precision and brevity. The differences in the level of comprehension of listeners are yet another factor to be taken into account. Simplicity and clarity are essential. Reporters and those who give talks should aim at easy communication with the people and not parade their literary skills. AIR and Doordarshan should develop their own idiom and style.

17. There should be provision for evaluation from time to time of the language of the bulletins. There has to be a much greater emphasis on specialisation and training of the news personnel within AIR and Doordarshan.

18. The implementation of these policies and norms will depend upon the professional capacity of the people who run the news and current affairs programmes. The choice of personnel is most important. A professional must have had training in news work. He

should be able to choose the items well and to rewrite the stories to suit the medium. Professional training and appreciation of the role of the media in a democratic society will give him the confidence to take the right decisions

Guidelines to States on Women Employment in Projects and Industries

1839. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the State Governments to persuade the industries to give preference to women in employment in their projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of State Governments ; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been asked to set up Advisory Committees under Section 6 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1946 for augmenting greater employment opportunities for women in the state sectors and in sectors in which women's employment could be increased like electronics, catering, hotel management etc. Most State Governments have already set up such Advisory Committees. They have also been advised to re-structure and strengthen the courses in the I.T.I.'s to prepare women for employment in more areas.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Plots by DDA to Farmers for Acquired Land

1840. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the time of acquiring the land of farmers of Delhi, the DDA

had promised that every farmer whose land has been acquired by DDA would get a developed plot of 400 square yards and one member of the family would be provided with a job ;

(b) if so, the number of farmers who have been allotted 400 yards developed plots and number of families, one member of which has been provided with job ; and

(c) if this has not been done, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) DDA on the recommendation of Delhi Admn. allots plots of various sizes between 40 sq. yds. to 400 sq. yds. to farmers whose land has been acquired under the scheme of Large Scale Acquisition provided the eligibility criterion of acquisition of 40% of the holdings is fulfilled.

(b) and (c). 114 persons have been allotted plots of 400 sq. yds. 34 affected persons were provided Class IV and 45 Class III jobs. The scheme is, however, been stopped in 1978-79 and in lieu thereof, the DDA have decided in Sept. 84 to give a weightage of 5% marks to the wards of the persons whose land has been acquired in future recruitments.

[*English*]

Construction Work taken up by Societies in Delhi

1841. DR. A.K. PATIL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of need for constructing dwelling units in Delhi it is proposed to encourage their construction in the private sector ; and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) total number of societies which supplied for constructing dwelling units,

the number of societies among them which have been allotted land so far and how many of them have been given possession of land ;

(c) number of societies which have been allotted land but development work required to be done by the DDA has not yet been done and the names of societies out of them which have constructed their dwelling units, indicating the areas where constructed but where development

works to be done by the Authority have still not been completed ; and

(d) the present policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Cooperative Housing Societies get their houses/flats constructed through private agencies.

(b) Information is given below : —

I. (a) Number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies applied to DDA in 1981 for allotment of land	...	453
(b) Number of Societies allotted land by DDA	...	424
(c) Number of Societies given possession of land	...	392
II. Number of Societies sponsored by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies on the basis of new registration in 1983 yet to be considered for allotment of land	...	651

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Government policy is to encourage Cooperative Group Housing Societies in all possible ways to construct their flats expeditiously.

Sports Commentators in AIR and Doordarshan

1842. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for selecting the panel for sports commentators in AIR and Doordarshan and list of panelled commentators at present for various sports ;

(b) whether in the last National football championship in Uttar Pradesh

the quality of commentary was very bad ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the standard of sports commentaries ;

(d) whether any retired employees of AIR is in the panel for sports commentary ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Sports Commentators for AIR and Doordarshan are selected by a Screening/Audition Committee comprising of eminent outside experts in the field of Sports and Senior Officers of the Media. The Committee grades the Commentators according to their merit and the approved list of commentators is reviewed periodically to weed out persons not up to the required standard. The list of empaneled

Sports Commentators for AIR and Doordarshan (Annexure I & II) is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1296/85]

(b) No, Sir. No complaint was received by AIR. However, live telecast by Doordarshan suffered at the last moment due to some technical problems.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is no bar to retiring employees of AIR becoming Sports Commentators after the due process of Screening and Selection.

Self Sufficiency in Food

1843. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken several measures to attain self-sufficiency in food ;

(b) whether attempt has been made to increase the use of fertilizers as a part of those measures ;

(c) if so, the steps taken to step up the supply of fertilizers to different States and to increase their use ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Several measures have been and are being taken towards attaining self sufficiency in foodgrains and increased use of fertilizers is part of the strategy to attain the objective.

(c) and (d). Demand for fertilizers is met through indigenous production and by imports. New plant capacity is being

added to increase the indigenous production. However, the uncovered gap between the indigenous production and the estimated demand shall, as in the past, be met by importing the fertilizers.

A Statement giving details of the steps taken to increase use of fertilizers is given below :

Statement

Steps Taken to Increase Fertilizer Consumption

- (i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilizers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (ii) An Intensive Fertilizer Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in 1981 to 104 at present.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilizers is made on Government account upto Block level all over the country, instead of upto Rail head destination as hithertofore.
- (iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15-8-1981. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20-5-1983.
- (v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilizers has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and 1981-82, to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83 and to Rs. 260 crores in 1983-84, 1984-85 and also 1985-86.
- (vi) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilizers near the Con-

suming Centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30-11-1981 to 1.47 lakh on 31-3-1984.

- (vii) The prices of all varieties of fertilizers have been reduced by about 7.5% w.e.f. 29-6-1983.
- (viii) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertilizer prices. Whereas in 1982-83 4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.41 kg. will be needed as a result of reduction in price of fertilizers w.e.f. 29-6-1983 and enhancement of the support price of Paddy.

Establishment of a Central News Service Agency in Darjeeling

1844. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central News Service agency in Darjeeling ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal of All India Radio.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no AIR Station at Darjeeling. Hence such a unit does not appear to be essential.

External Services of AIR

1845. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether AIR's external service are rather weak as compared to those of other countries ;

(b) whether AIR has 10 KW and 50 KW short-wave stations while most countries are using 250 KW and 500 KW stations for listeners abroad ;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the external service ;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the duration of broadcasts for overseas listeners ;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up stations to reach more listeners in neighbouring countries and if so, details thereof ; and

(f) whether AIR proposes to have efficient services for the Gulf countries and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In some target areas the signals may not have the desired strength or audibility due to factors like the relative lower power of our Transmitters and interference from other more powerful Transmitters.

(b), (c) and (e) All India Radio in its network has a mix of 20 KW, 50 KW, 100 KW and 250 KW SW transmitters for external services broadcasts. In addition to the existing two 250 KW SW transmitters at Aligarh, 2 more 250 KW/SW transmitters have been installed and commissioned at Aligarh during 6th Plan. Schemes to set up 2 more 250 KW/SW transmitters at Delhi and a further 2 Nos. of 500 KW/SW transmitters at Bangalore have been taken up for implementation. These schemes are expected to be completed in 1986-87.

With the installation and commissioning of these transmitters, the signals of

AIR's external services will be more distinctly and clearly heard in the target area countries.

(d) No, Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

(f) Yes, Sir. In its draft proposals for the 7th Plan, AIR has proposed two transmitters of 250 KW/SW each with studio facilities etc. for a commercial service for Gulf Countries. The implementation will depend on the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Development of Market Complex in Chittaranjan Park

1846. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether several representations have been made to Government and the Delhi Development Authority by the EPDA Association, Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi for the Development of market complex as Market No. I & II within Chittaranjan Park with a view to providing shops and trade premises on rental basis to the erstwhile refugees of the then East Pakistan instead of allotting specific plots of land ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such 'Marketing Complexes' were developed by the DDA in other colonies like Greater Kailash etc. ;

(d) whether representations have been made *inter-alia* to prevent wrongful dealings in allotted lands within the market area of Chittaranjan Park ; and

(e) if so, the action being proposed to develop 'market complex' in areas of Chittaranjan Park at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The East Pakistan Displaced Persons Association have suggested that the Markets may be got constructed by some Government agency and allotted to EPDP Shop/Hut owners.

(c) No such Market has been developed by DDA in Greater Kailash. DDA develops/constructs shopping centres in areas under its jurisdiction.

(d) Representations has been received. No allotment of land in market plots No. I and II has been made.

(e) The market complex is to be developed by the Chittaranjan Park (EPDP) Traders Welfare Association.

Preservation of Folk Songs by Song and Drama Division

1847. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the song and Drama Division of All India Radio has made any attempt to record, preserve and promote the folk songs of North Western States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so the details of the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Folk music forms an important part of the regular music broadcasts of all All India Radio Stations. The Stations broadcasts not only music of the region concerned but from other regions also. The total duration of Folk music broadcast in 1984 by all AIR stations was 16821 hours which amounts to about 11% of the music broadcast time for the network as a whole. The details of the broadcasts made in 1984

by the AIR Stations in the States referred to are :—

- (1) Simla : 239 hours 35 minutes
- (2) Rohtak : 325 hours 29 minutes
- (3) Srinagar : 760 hours 11 minutes
- (4) Jammu : 404 hours 11 minutes

All India Radio, Rohtak has collected sufficient number of local seasonal songs, regional ballets, traditional folk songs, typical Jogi songs and Mewati songs and a 10 minute programme, based on the material collected, is daily broadcast by the station. AIR, Simla has a valuable collection of folk songs. It has broadcast excerpts from Bharathara Hari in Mahasuvi dialect, musical productions based on folk taalās of Himachal Pradesh and a feature based on folk songs. The Srinagar and Jammu stations have also got a sizeable collections of folk songs of their region.

Flood Assistance to Karnataka

1848. SHRI NARSINGRAO SUR-YAWANSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2138 on 8 April, 1985 regarding flood assistance to Karnataka and state :

(a) whether the State Government has since given the requisite clarifications ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Centre on the issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The requisite clarifications have since been received from the State Government and further action in the matter is under process.

[Translation]

Construction of Dhobi Ghat in Raghbir Nagar, Delhi by DDA

1849. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority had started the construction of Dhobi Ghat in Raghbir Nagar, Delhi ;

(b) whether the construction work of this Dhobi Ghat has been suspended and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether this construction work will be resumed and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work was suspended because of resistance from certain people living in the neighbourhood.

(c) DDA has considered the objections and has decided to resume the work. It is likely to be completed in about six months time provided the residents do not cause any fresh hindrance in the execution of work.

[English]

Failure Reports on Labour Disputes

1850. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of failure of conciliation reports on labour disputes received in the Labour Ministry during the past three years and the number disposed of ;

(b) the number of such reports referred for adjudication ; and

(c) the number of cases in which no decision has been taken yet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) During the last three years viz. 1982-84, 6,050 Failure of Conciliation Reports were received by the Ministry of Labour, 6,039 Failure

of Conciliation Reports were disposed of during this period ; these include Reports carried over from the previous years.

(b) 2,361 disputes were referred to adjudication.

(c) Decision on 139 cases is pending.

**Financial help for Documentary
Films in Nepali**

1851. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to give financial help to produce documentary films in Nepali;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Govern-

ment to give financial assistance to produce documentary films in any language including Nepali. However, National Film Development Corporation gives financial assistance for production of sponsored documentary films in all Indian languages.

**Average Below World Production of Wheat
and Rice in India**

1852. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's productivity in wheat and rice is below world average inspite of the "Green Revolution"; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof particularly in wheat, sugar and groundnut per acre yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). A comparative table giving per hectare production of selected crops in India *vis-a-vis* the World is as below :—

Per hectare yields in Kgs.

Crop	India (1983-84)	World (1983)
Paddy	2185	3127
Wheat	1851	2153
Sugarcane	55904	57733
Groundnut	953	1044

Although India's yields are still lower than World averages, those have registered significant increases during the past few years, and continue to show positive trend.

News Captioned "DDA Needs Over-Haul"

1853. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'DDA needs overhaul' appearing in Hindustan Times dated 10 July, 1985;

(b) if so, the measures that Govern-

ment propose to take to make DDA a more purposeful and service-oriented organisation;

(c) whether Government propose to split up DDA in two viz., one to look after land and the other to housing and to set up a separate Housing Board on the lines of the Bombay Housing Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the enormous increase in DDA's activities and its working strength over the past few years, DDA has decided to streamline its functioning. It has engaged the services of an Expert Agency, to suggest measures for improvement in system of functioning and Accurating procedures.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) There is already a multiplicity of authorities in Delhi creating numerous problems of coordination and the setting up of a separate housing board may worsen the situation further. It would also mean additional cost on the new organisation not commensurate with the results which could be achieved.

Telecast of Regional Films

1854. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the selection of regional films for being telecast from Doordarshan Centres; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the periodicity at which these films are telecast;

(c) whether the selection committee is represented by persons fully conversant with the language and culture of the

region pertaining to which the film is selected;

(d) whether there is any grading like 'A', 'B' & 'C' of the regional films as is done in the case of Hindi feature films;

(e) the rate of payment in the case of regional films;

(f) whether in case of regional films meagre payment is one of the causes for not selecting 'A' grade films; and

(g) the number of Oriya films telecast during the years 1984 and 1985 so far from the various Doordarshan Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification and offered by producers/TV right holders are scrutinised by the Committees constituted at various Doordarshan Kendras and also at the Directorate General, Doordarshan for selection and grading of films in three categories viz. 'A', 'B' and 'C', keeping in view the following aspects of the films, in that order :—

- (i) International/National/State Awards won
- (ii) Thematic Value
- (iii) Cinematic Value
- (iv) Entertainment Value
- (v) Year of Production
- (vi) No. of times the film was shown on TV and by which Kendras.

Before actual telecast, portions of the film considered as objectionable for family viewing are also deleted keeping in view the need for continuity of the sequence of the film.

(b) A statement I is given below.

(c) The Chairman of the selection

Committee can co-opt two senior Officers from Doordarshan staff knowing the language of the film(s).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement-II is given below.

(f) No, Sir. The selection has, however, to be restricted to the films which are offered to Doordarshan by producers/TV right holders

(g) A statement-III is given below,

Statement-I

Periodicity of Regional Feature Films Telecast by Doordarshan Kendras

1. Bombay	...	Marathi—1st, 3rd, 4th Saturday other language 5th Saturday.
2. Calcutta	...	Bengali—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Saturday other language 5th Saturday.
3. Delhi	...	*1st, 2nd and 3rd Sunday of the month *1st/3rd Saturday of the month.
4. Madras	...	Tamil—All Sundays. Telugu—4th Sunday of 1st, 3rd month of quarter. Malayalam—4th Sunday of the 2nd Month in quarter. Kannada—5th Sunday of the quarter.
5. Jalandhar	...	Punjabi—Last Thursday of the month.
6. Cuttack	...	Oriya—1st, 3rd and 5th Saturday.
7. Bangalore	...	Kannada—All Saturdays.
8. Gulbarga	...	Kannada—All Saturdays.
9. Hyderabad	...	Telugu—All Saturdays.
10. Nagpur	...	Marathi—2nd and 4th Saturday.
11. Trivandrum	...	Malayalam—All Saturdays.

Statement-II

The rates of payment for telecast of regional feature films at TV Centres, in the region pertaining to the language of

the film as also the rate of payment for telecasting with sub-titles at the metropolitan centres, viz Bombay, Madras,

*1st Sunday and 1st/3rd Saturday—films are telecast on the national network.

Calcutta and Delhi are as follows :

(In Rupees)

Category of films	1. Delhi — Mussoorie, 2. Bombay— Pune — Bangalore — Panaji	1. Calcutta 2. Madras 3. Jalandhar— Amritsar.	1. Srinagar 2. Lucknow— Kanpur 3. Hyderabad 4. Jaipur	1 Raipur 2. Muzaffarpur 3. Gulbarga 4. Sambalpur 5. Nagpur 6. 20 low power transmitters
1	2	3	4	5
A.	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
B.	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
C. and repeat telecast	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

Rates for remaining TV Centres will be as for 'C' category films.

2. Only 'A' category regional films will be eligible for telecast from TV Centres outside the linguistic region. Where there is no 'A' category film and representation is necessary, 'B' category films may also be telecast outside the linguistic region provided not more than two such regional language films are screened in one calendar year. The owners of such films will be asked to supply copies of the films with sub-titles in English. The payment for sub-titling will be as reimbursement of the expenditure and not as advance payment.

3. Good classic films, top class re-

gional films which have won national award for best film and have been categorised as 'A' by the Selection Committee are eligible for telecast on the national network of Doordarshan and will be paid @Rs. 4 lakhs for the first telecast. For the first repeat telecast, the payment will be made at the rate of 70% of rates payable for first telecast. For second and subsequent repeats, the rate of payment will be 50% of the rates payable for the first telecast.

4. The old classic regional feature films in black and white when telecast on national network are eligible for the same payment as given for 'A' category Hindi feature film telecast in colour on the national network minus 25%.

Statement-III

Statement Referred to in Reply to Part (g) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1854 to be Answered on 5-8-1985

Number of Oriya Feature Films telecast during 1984 and 1985

	1984	1985 (upto 15th July, 1985)	Total
Delhi	3*	1	4*
Calcutta	1	1	2
Lucknow	1	—	1
Cuttack	21	13	34

* One was telecast on National Network and the remaining were telecast by Delhi Kendra, LPTs and other attached relay centres.

Upgradation of Kurseong TV Relay Centre

1855. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for upgradation of the Kurseong TV relay centre ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to upgrade the power of existing TV transmitter at Kurseong from 1 KW to 10 KW.

(c) The construction of 135 M tower for the purpose has been taken up and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

Establishment of TV Relay Centres in Border Areas

1856. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently chalked out a scheme and criteria for establishing TV relay centres in Border areas to ensure better T.V. coverage network ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). A comprehensive proposal was initiated for expansion of TV coverage in Border Areas but its consideration has been for the time being deferred in view of reduced availability of resources during VII Plan.

Loss of Foodgrains due to Lack of Scientific Storage

1857. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the loss of foodgrains in the country due to lack of scientific storage conditions in the year 1984-85 ; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No comprehensive study to assess the State-wise losses of foodgrains in the country has been made. An Expert Committee estimated post-harvest losses in 1966 at 9.33% of the foodgrains produced in the country. It includes 6.58% during storage at various levels.

Workers Affected by Diseases Caused by Asbestos Dust

1858. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that asbestos dust causes pulmonary diseases like chronic cancer and mesothelioma ;

(b) the number of workers who have been employed in asbestos industry in the country ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reduce the working hours of those employees in the asbestos industry ;

(d) whether any mandatory training is being imparted to the workers presently to make them aware of pulmonary diseases caused by asbestos dust ; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken by Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to reports of incidence of asbestosis, cancer of the bronchial tubes and mesothelioma among workers exposed to asbestos dust

(b) There are in all 74 factories manufacturing asbestos products and employing 10,567 workers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Organisation of the Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes through its institutes at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras impart training to employees, managers and factory inspectors on various aspects of safety and health of workers in factories. The Director General has been advised to develop special training courses on occupational health in dangerous manufacturing processes including manufacture of asbestos and its products.

Writing off Cooperative Loans

**1859. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that some States have taken initiative to write-off the cooperative loans taken by the weaker sections ;

(b) if so, the names of States that have so far taken decision in this regard and the types of the loans considered for write off and the amount involved ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to free particularly the SC and ST and other economically weaker sections of society from bank and cooperative loan bondage under different schemes meant for these sections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Government of India have no information whether any State Government has taken initiative to write off the co operative loans taken by the weaker sections during the current year, except in the case of the Union Territory of Pondicherry which has reported that a Committee had reviewed the cases of overdues in village co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies and Land Development Banks and recommended the writing off of milch animal loans as well as short term production loans availed of by marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers who belong to weaker sections. The Union Territory of Pondicherry has further reported that on the basis of the above recommendations, a decision to write off milch animal loans and production loans to the extent of Rs. 9.19 lakh has been taken.

In the past, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had taken a decision to waive the recovery of irrecoverable dues of the farmers with land holding upto 10 acres in respect of short-term co-operative credit structure, involving an estimated amount of Rs. 8 crore. According to available information, the Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka had also granted similar concessions to co-operative loanes belonging to weaker sections as indicated below :

1. Maharashtra	:	Rs. 45.03 crore	(1980-81 and 1981-82)
2. Tamil Nadu	:	Rs. 98.90 crore	(1979-80 to 1982-83)
3. Karnataka	:	Rs. 0.77 crore	(1980-81)

Besides, information is available to the effect that Kerala Government had written off in the year 1980-81, the entire amount of interest together with penal

interest accrued and pending payment as on 1-4-1980 in respect of loans is used to Small Marginal farmers prior to 1-4-1976. The amount involved was

Rs. 439.45 lakh. Further, in the year 1981-82, 75% of the interest together with penal interest accrued and pending payment as on 31-3-1981 in respect of all agricultural loans issued to small farmers before and upto 1-4-1978 was waived and written off in cases where the balance of arrears was repaid on or before 1-10-1981. The amount involved was Rs. 90.58 lakh.

Also, in Bihar, the State Government had decided to write off the amount of interest on co-operative loans of small and marginal farmers who paid back the principal amount by 30-6-1981. The total amount written off came to Rs. 20.23 crore.

(c) Under the existing cooperative credit structure, there are in-built provisions providing for relief to farmers, including weaker sections, by way of conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans in the event of occurrence of natural calamities, involving crop loss of 50% or more and also subject to revenue authorities making necessary declaration to that effect. Similar facilities for rescheduling of loans are also available in Commercial Banking Sector. The Government of India are also giving adhoc assistance to Cooperative Institutions to meet deficit in the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds maintained in the States for meeting the requirements of conversion of short term loans into medium term loans, referred to above.

The Government of India have also introduced a new comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme with effect from Kharif 1985 season. All farmers availing of crop loans from co-operative credit institutions, commercial banks and regional rural banks for raising crops namely, wheat, paddy, millets, pulses and oilseeds are automatically brought in the fold of insurance coverage. Insurance coverage is built in as a part of the crop loan for raising crops.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land for Schools by DDA

1860. SHRI LALA RAM KEN :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND

HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the terms regarding allotment of land by DDA to the schools being run by the social service institutions ;

(b) the number of institutions which have been allotted land during 1985 for running Nursery, Primary and Secondary Schools separately and the rates per square metre charged in each case ;

(c) the number, area and price of plots reserved for opening of Nursery Schools in Blocks from B-1 to B-5 in Paschim Vihar, New Delhi ;

(d) whether any special concession has been given for the allotment of plot to the organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes for running schools ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) The terms and conditions of the allotment are given in the Statement below.

(b) During the year 1985 from January to July, 7 sites have been allotted by DDA to private institutions for construction of Higher Secondary Schools and 3 sites have been allotted for construction of Middle/Primary Schools. The rate charged in these cases was Rs. 6 lacs per acre (Provisional)

(c) As per the approved plan of Paschim Vihar Block 'B' 18 Nursery School sites have been proposed with an area of 1.82 hect. (4.5 acres). 6 sites have been proposed in the plotted development area and the remaining 12 sites have been proposed in the Group Housing Pkt. BG-1 to BG-5, the rate charged is Rs. 6 lacs per acre (Provisional).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement***Terms and Conditions of Allotment of Land for School***

1. The Society shall be required to pay the cost of land allotted for school building at the provisional rate or Rs. 6 lacs per acre and annual ground rate @ 2 1/2% per annum of the premium.
2. The Society shall pay the difference of cost of land as may be decided by the Govt./DDA.
3. The land is allotted to the Society for play ground on temporary basis on payment of nominal ground rent of Rs. 1/- per annum.
4. The Ground rent of land shall be paid by the said society from the date of handing over the possession of the land.
5. The area allotted for play ground shall be kept open and no structure of even temporary nature shall be raised on this land.
6. The Society shall use the land for running a school failing which the land alongwith the structures raised thereon will be resumed by the Govt./DDA.
7. The Society shall shift the present existing school within two years from the date of handing over the possession of the plot.
8. The DDA reserves its right to alter any terms & conditions in its discretion.
9. The land shall be used by society for the construction of school and for no other purposes whatsoever.
10. The building plan should be got approved from the local body/

DDA before undertaking any construction on the land.

11. The Society shall complete the construction of school building on the land within a period of two years from the date of handing over possession of land.
12. The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organisation/deptt. by the society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
13. The perpetual lease shall be executed by the Society at their own cost as and when called upon to do so.
14. The Society shall provide fencing and boundary wall immediately after taking over the possession to prevent the encroachment.
15. No person attending the schools all be required to take part in any religious Institution or to attend any religious worship without his/her consent and no citizen shall be deprived admission to the school on ground of religious race caste, language or any of them.
16. In the event of derecognition of school by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration or any other Competent Authority the leasee shall be required to pay premium for the land allotted at the market rate prevailing on the date of derecognition of the school or the land with super structure, fixtures, fit compensation as may be decided by the Govt.
17. The school shall not increase the rates of tuition fee without the prior sanction of the Director of Education Delhi Admn. and shall follow the provisions of Delhi School Education Act/Rules, 1973 and other instructions issued time to time.

18. The society shall ensure that percentage of freeship from the tuition/fee as laid down under rules by the Delhi Admn. from time to time is strictly complied. They will ensure admission to the students belonging to weaker sections to the extent of 25% and grant freeship to them.
19. The Society shall not refuse admission to the residents of the locality.
20. The Society shall follow the instructions of the Dte. of Education for minimum/maximum enrolment of students in the school new building constructed on land allotted by the Govt.

Unemployment Problem

1861. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the steps taken to solve the grave situation created by the unemployment problem in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : The strategy of Seventh Plan will be to generate productive employment through increases in cropping intensity and the extension of new agricultural technologies to make rural development more effective in the creation of productive assets through the expansion of labour intensive construction activities for providing housing, urban amenities, roads and social infrastructure, and through changes in level and pattern of industrial growth. Emphasis will be on generation of gainful employment through integration of sectoral production plans and employment plans and enlargement of ongoing employment programmes to cover specific target groups such as landless labour, seasonally unemployed labour, educated unemployed and women. In addition, schemes will continue to promote self employment in economically viable activities backed-up by requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

Surplus urban land in Maharashtra

1862. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to take any firm decision about Urban Ceiling land ;
- (b) if so, when ;
- (c) how much land has been declared surplus in Maharashtra as a result of Ceiling Act ; and
- (d) to what extent introduction and implementation of the Ceiling Act have helped in the amelioration of the conditions of the poor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act is in force since 1976. Certain difficulties were experienced by the State Governments in administration of the Act. Proposals for amending the Act with a view to removing the difficulties are in process and the amending bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

(c) 3527.45 Hects.

(d) So far, State Governments have approved 1980 schemes under Section 21 of the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 envisaging construction of 2,74,458 dwelling units on 2402.40 Hects. of land for the weaker section of the society. In addition, the State Government have used 620.75 Hects of the land acquired under the Act for construction of houses during the last three years.

Setback in Production of Foodgrains and animals

1863. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

CULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Economic Surveys had estimated negligible increase in foodgrain production during 1984-85 over that of 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, details thereof, cropwise, with total agricultural production for the past three years reasons for such trend, corrective measures taken and outcome thereof ; and

(c) whether this setback and sub-optimal rains during Rabi season of 1985 will adversely affect agro production even during first two years of Seventh

Plan and depress notional economy for two consecutive years, if so, measures agro-research council propose as advance planning steps, to remedy the situation and Government's assessments thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The economic survey had indicated that foodgrain production during 1984-85 may be around the same level as that of 1983-84.

(b) A table giving all-India production of principal crops during 1982-83 to 1984-85 is as under :—

(Production in Million tonnes)

Crop	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (anticipated)
Rice	47.1	59.8	59.5
Wheat	42.8	45.1	45.0
Coarse cereals	27.7	34.0	31.0
Pulses	11.9	12.6	12.5
Foodgrains	129.5	151.5	148.0
Oilseeds	10.0	12.8	13.0
Sugarcane	189.5	177.0	175.0
Cotton (Million bales of 170 Kgs. each)	7.5	6.6	8.5
Jute & Mesta (Million bales of 180 Kgs. each)	7.2	7.4	7.7

The shortfall in foodgrains production during 1984-85 is due to widespread drought conditions faced in some of the States. However, due to timely steps taken by the Government, adverse effects of the drought were mitigated to a considerable extent.

(c) Failure of rains during Rabi 1985 would have no appreciable impact on the subsequent kharif crop, which is largely dependent upon the behaviour of the South-West Monsoon. As per weather reports received so far, rains

in most parts of the country have been satisfactory and beneficial to the kharif crops. There is, therefore, no reason to believe that the agricultural production during first two years of the Seventh Plan would in any way be affected by deficient rains in Rabi 1985.

Sick sugar mills

1864. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills in the country at present and their number State-wise ;

(b) the number of such sugar mills which are lying sick and since how long they are lying sick ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over these sick mills to restart them and increase the production of sugar in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information is given below.

(b) The sugar industry, being a seasonal industry which is subjected to

fluctuations on a number of factors including agro-climatic factors, parameters for quantifying sickness in the industry concretely, have not evolved. However, on a quick survey made by the Government, 107 sugar mills have been found to be technically weak.

(c) Management of such technically weak sugar units can be taken over by the State Government under the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulations Act, 1951 as also their take-over/nationalisation by such State Governments as have a local State Act for the acquisition of such mills. Primarily, the responsibility of management of such taken over mills rests with the concerned State Governments.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise total number of installed sugar factories

1. Uttar Pradesh	...	99
2. Bihar	...	30
3. Punjab	...	8
4. Haryana	...	8
5. West Bengal	...	2
6. Assam	...	2
7. Nagaland	...	1
8. Rajasthan	...	3
9. Madhya Pradesh	...	8
10. Orissa	...	3
11. Maharashtra	...	87
12. Gujarat	...	15
13. Goa	...	1
14. Tamil Nadu	...	24
15. Karnataka	...	27
16. Pondicherry	...	2
17. Andhra Pradesh	...	33
18. Kerala	...	3
Total :—		356

Unauthorised Construction on Public Land

1865. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether enough damage had already been caused to the Capital's planned development by unauthorised construction and encroachments on public land ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken to stop unauthorised construction and to vacate encroachments ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI GHAFOR) : (a) The unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land have affected the planned development of Delhi to a considerable extent.

(b) (c) and (d). Surveys have been carried out from time to time as follows :—

- (i) Survey conducted by Town and Country Planning organisation about socio-economic conditions of jhuggie clusters in different parts of Delhi in 1973-74.
 - (ii) Surveys conducted by DDA of all the unauthorised colonies in 1974.
 - (iii) Surveys conducted about unauthorised colonies by DDA/MCD in 1977-79.
 - (iv) Surveys conducted by DDA about jhuggie clusters in different parts of Delhi in 1983-84.
- (d) The following steps are taken

by the DDA and local bodies in this regard :—

Delhi Development Authority have set up five Land Protection Zones in a bid to combat the problems of encroachments on DDA lands. These five zones will have zonal Officers available between 10 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. daily.

DDA has further decided that cases of complaints of encroachments, verification of the title for the land, surveys and assessment of alternative accommodation of eligible evictees, etc., would be processed by the Deputy Director of the Zone.

In addition, there would be zonal Executive Engineers who will have operational functions like clearing of encroachments, rough levelling of land vacated from encroachments, & transportation of the evictees eligible for alternative accommodation. Each Zonal Office will have a control room to receive complaints about the encroachments between 10 AM to 6 PM. The Zonal Officers of the zones will man the control rooms. The public has been urged to help the DDA in removing the encroachments on public lands wherever these are detected.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi Action against unauthorised construction is regularly taken as per provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. Action to remove encroachments is also taken regularly.

The case of major unauthorised constructions especially of commercial nature are also referred to the D.E.S.U. Authorities for disconnection of electricity under the DECO Rules.

N.D.M.C. & Delhi Cantonment Board Action is taken against unauthorised construction and encroachment under the provisions of the relevant Acts.

Besides, the relevant Acts have also been amended to deal more effectively with the problem of unauthorised construction and encroachment in Delhi. The amendment in the Public Premises (Eviction of Occupants) Act and some of the amendments to the Delhi Development Act have already been enforced while others, including those made in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the Punjab Municipal Act 1911 (as applicable to New Delhi Municipal Committee Area) are being processed for enforcement by the Ministry of Affairs.

Sugar Cess Fund

1866. SHRI SAHABRAO PATIL DONGAONKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Sugar Cess Fund collected State-wise ;

(b) the amount out of Sugar Cess Fund distributed for development of sugar factories, State-wise ;

(c) if not distributed, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government have decided any policy on pro-rata collection basis ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Sugar Cess is being collected through the Offices of Central Board of Customs & Excise. According to Central Board of Customs & Excise some of their Pay & Accounts Offices account for collection in respect of more than one State/Union Territory. The total amount of Sugar Cess collected upto March, 1985 was Rs. 259.62 crores (provisional).

(b) to (d). The amount of Sugar Cess collected is to be utilized for grant of loans, grant-in-aid and payment of subsidy on interest, Storage and insurance charges in accordance with principles

laid down in the Sugar Development Fund Rules. Such of the sugar undertakings as are eligible for financial assistance from Public Financial Institutions may be allowed loan/grant from Sugar Development Fund according to the requirement of each sugar undertaking and not on consideration of State or Union Territory. Disbursement of loans from the Sugar Development Fund will be taken up as soon as details regarding rate of interest, period of repayment etc. are finalised. However, an amount of Rs. 32.98 crores has been disbursed to the sugar undertakings as payment of subsidy on interest, storage and insurance charges for maintenance of buffer stock of sugar upto the end of March, 1985.

Procurement of inferior quality pulses by N.C.C.F.

1867. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the allegation that the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India had procured inferior quality pulses worth Rs. 13 crores approximately for supply to the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) what irregularities in the above pulse deal have been brought to the notice of the Government ;

(c) what are the findings ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation was asked to enquire into certain irregularities in supply of pulses by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) of India Ltd. to the Food Corporation of India during 1984. On the basis of enquiries, the C.B.I has registered a case in April, 1985 against certain officers of the NCCF on the allegations that during

the year 1984, these officers in connivance with certain private persons and grain dealers, caused loss of revenue to the Government in a deal relating to the purchase of pulses worth Rs. 13 crores approximately at highly exorbitant rates and that the said officials had also connived in accepting the pulse of inferior quality. The investigation of the case is in progress.

**Allocation and Utilisation of Funds
Under DPAP**

1868. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had made allocation of funds for implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme in selected drought prone blocks in some States during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of such allocations and the amounts actually utilised by these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the statewise break-up of allocations, central assistance released and expenditure incurred under the Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan is given below.

Statement

Statement showing allocations, central assistance released and expenditure under the DPAP during the Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Total allocation (State + Central share)	Central allocation	Central assistance released	Total expenditure (including expenditure from funds released by State Govts.)
1. Andhra Pr.	5337.50	2668.75	2381.27	4100.85
2. Bihar	3317.50	1658.75	1205.48	2808.30
3. Gujarat	3115.00	1557.50	1224.22	2955.60
4. Haryana	815.00	407.50	361.56	703.67
5. J & K	960.00	480.00	372.34	842.11
6. Karnataka	4415.00	2207.50	1819.95	3697.33
7. Madhya Pr.	3390.00	1695.00	1376.62	2476.73
8. Maharashtra	3627.50	1813.75	1748.04	3507.21
9. Orissa	2435.00	1217.50	824.00	1573.95
10. Rajasthan	3490.00	1745.00	1401.34	3156.80
11. Tamil Nadu	2935.00	1467.50	1250.29	2991.68
12. Uttar Pr.	4192.50	2096.25	1716.26	2927.42
13. West Bengal	2400.00	1200.00	896.45	1816.78
TOTAL :	40430.00	20215.00	16607.83	33558.43

Construction of Quarters for Government Staff in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

1869. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some quarters for Government staff are under construction in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will be completed and the time by which these quarters will be available for allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes.

(b) The quarters are likely to be completed by September, 1986 for allotment.

State Housing Boards Schemes for Central Government Employees

1870. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes of the State Housing Boards being assisted proposed to be assisted for allotting housing plots to the Central Government employees posted in the same State or other States;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to formulate a scheme for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details as to how the Central Government employees are proposed to be included in the housing plans of States, Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (c). There is no specific scheme for grant of assistance to State Housing Boards for provision of housing plots to the Central Govt. Employees.

However, a scheme known as 'Ownership Housing Scheme' has been formulated recently. The scheme is funded out of the accumulations of Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme 1980 and loans are given to State Housing Boards, Development authorities and Cooperative Societies by HUDCO for construction of houses for Central Govt. employees. These employees like general public may, however, also build their houses or get ready-built flats from the State Housing Boards for which they can draw House Building Advance according to their eligibility and entitlement,

Assistance by World Bank for Rural Sanitation Scheme

1871. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the kind of assistance and facilities required for implementing the projects under Rural Sanitation Scheme sponsored by Government which are being made available to State Governments;

(b) the extent of such assistance rendered to each State so far and the results achieved; and

(c) amount contributed by the World Bank and the Central Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has sponsored in collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF a study on social, technical and financial feasibility of introducing low cost sanitation techniques such as two-pit water-seal pour flush latrines in rural areas. The study which commenced on 1st June, 1984 is being conducted in 13 States, Demonstration units are being set up in 3600 villages selected for the study, including 240 for intensive coverage. The names of the States and the number of villages in each State proposed to be covered by the study are given in the statement below.

According to the project report, the study is to be completed by May, 1986. Master Plan Reports will be submitted to the State Governments which will then take action for implementing the report, subject to availability of resources.

Sanitation is a State subject and the States have to take action for making provision for implementing the feasibility report after it is submitted. The States have been requested to make adequate provision for rural sanitation during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

A National Conference on Low Cost Sanitation was held in New Delhi on 19—20th May 1984 in collaboration with UNDP which recommended to the States steps to be taken for introducing low cost sanitation techniques in rural and urban areas.

(c) There is no Central sector scheme for giving grants to the States for low cost sanitation.

As regards World Bank assistance for rural sanitation scheme, the projects for water supply sector for which world Bank group assistance has been extended/agreements have been signed so far do not include rural sanitation component. The Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project for World Bank assistance for which negotiations have been held includes rural low cost sanitation component at an estimated base cost of Rs. 3.12 crores with an expected World Bank assistance of about 1 to 1.50 million dollars. The scope and location of the component will be determined after the feasibility study by Technology Advisory Group of the World Bank.

Statement

Feasibility Study for Rural Sanitation Programme Distribution of number of villages

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of villages selected for the feasibility study	No. of villages selected for intensive coverage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	320	21
2.	Assam	265	20
3.	Haryana	100	13
4.	Kerala	110	7
5.	Madhya Pradesh	510	34
6.	Maharashtra	360	24
7.	Manipur	15	2
8.	Orissa	325	22
9.	Panjab	115	8
10.	Rajasthan	250	10
11.	Tamil Nadu	230	15
12.	Uttar Pradesh	650	40
13.	West Bengal	350	24
Total :		3600	240

[Translation]

Permission to raise Houses upto 2½ Storeys in Yamuna Vihar, Delhi

1872. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that owners of the houses built in 40 square yards in DDA colony 'Yamuna Vihar' have been given permission to raise their houses upto 2-1/2 storeys;

(b) if so, the date from which this permission has been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which permission is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 2-1/2 Storeys construction is not permitted in case of plots of less than 80 square yards.

[English]

Policy Regarding Telecast of Feature Films

1873. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy regarding the telecast of feature films;

(b) whether the non-award winning films are also telecast;

(c) if so, the machinery for selection of such films for telecast; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering the telecasting of non-award winning films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The policy for telecast of feature films on Doordarshan aims at providing wholesome entertainment to all categories of composite TV audience. The details of telecast of feature films from individual Kendras as well as on the National hook-up are at Statement I below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement II is given below.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement I

Feature Films Telecast by Doordarshan Kendras

I. Individual Kendras :

1. Bombay	...	Marathi—1st, 3rd, 4th Saturday other language 5th Saturday.
2. Calcutta	...	Bengali—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Saturday other language 5th Saturday.
3. Delhi	...	1st, 2nd and 3rd Sunday of the month.
4. Madras	...	Tamil—All Sundays. Telugu—4th Sunday of 1st, 3rd month of quarter. Malayalam—4th Sunday of the 2nd month in a quarter. Kannada—5th Sunday of the quarter.

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 5. | Jalandhar | ... | Punjabi—Last Thursday of the month. |
| 6. | Cuttack | ... | Oriya—1st, 3rd and 5th Saturday. |
| 7. | Bangalore | ... | Kannada—All Saturdays. |
| 8. | Gulbarga | ... | Kannada—All Saturdays. |
| 9. | Hyderabad | ... | Telugu—All Saturdays. |
| 10. | Nagpur | ... | Marathi—2nd, and 4th Saturday. |
| 11. | Trivandrum | ... | Malayalam—All Saturdays. |

II. National Network :

1. Sunday (evening)—Hindi and Regional feature films which have won national award for best film
2. 1st Sunday of the month (in afternoon)—National Award winning regional feature films.
3. 1st/3rd Saturday (evening)—foreign and old classic regional feature films.

Statement-II

Feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification and offered by producer/TV right holders are scrutinised by the Committees constituted at

various Doordarshan Kendras and also at the Directorate General, Doordarshan. The composition of the committees is as follows : —

A. Hindi Feature Films:

Hindi feature films telecast by Doordarshan are scrutinised and selections made by a Central Committee consisting of the following , —

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Director General, Doordarshan | Chairman |
| 2. | All Deputy Director Generals, in Directorate General, Doordarshan | |
| 3. | All Controller of Programmes in Directorate General, Doordarshan | |
| 4. | Director (P&T), Directorate General, Doordarshan | |
| 5. | Director (Fin.), Directorate General, Doordarshan | |
| 6. | Deputy Secretary (Fin.) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | |
| 7. | Deputy Secretary (Films), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. | |

8. Deputy Secretary (TV). Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
9. Deputy Assistant Controller of Programmes, Directorate General, Doordarshan

Any three members out of the above would form the quorum but for the purpose of grading the film for payment, the presence of Deputy Secretary (Finance) would be necessary.

B. Regional Feature Films:

Regional feature films telecast on Doordarshan are selected by the Regional Committees constituted at various Doordarshan Kendras. The composition of the Regional Selection Committee is as follows :—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Director of the TV Centre/
Deputy Director | Chairman/Alt.
Chairman |
| 2. Regional Officer (Film Censor Board) | Member |
| 3. Regional Officer (Films Division) | Member |
| 4. Deputy Principal Information Officer | Member |
| 5. Station Director, All India Radio | Member |
| 6. Assistant Station Director, Doordarshan | Member—Secretary |

The Chairman will coopt two senior officers from Doordarshan staff knowing the language of the film(s).

“Whenever there is no Office of Central Board of Film Certification of Films Division at a place where a Doordarshan Kendra is located, the Director of the Doordarshan Kendra concerned can nominate the Regional Officers of Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity on the Selection Committee for regional language feature films. Similarly, at places where there is no Deputy Principal Information Officer, the Information Officer of the Press Information Bureau may be nominated on the Selection Committee.”

Cost of Construction of DDA Flats

1874. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of a flat is calculated by D.D.A. taking into account proportionate price of land and cost of construction paid to the contractor for building the flats as notified in the tender etc. ;

(b) the rate at which the cost of administration is added to the above costs ; and

(c) the details of cost of MIG flats (1st Floor) built in Dilsad Garden and the price charged during the years 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 from the parties registered in 1976 scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The disposal cost is worked out by DDA on completion of flats as per the approved formula on the basis of costing data which includes the actual cost of construction and other anticipated liabilities. The cost of land is charged at the rate of Rs. 62/- per sq. mt. on gross area of group housing

pocket and apportioned one plinth area basis.

(b) The rates are as under :—

(1) Deptt. charges	10% for MIG/LIG, 6½ for Janta/EWS. No charges for CSP flats.
(2) Administrative charges	MIG/LIG @ 1% p.a. for a period of one year. No such charges are levied for Janta/EWS/CSP category.

(c) The cost of first floor flats in the Dilshad Garden released for 197 registrants is as under :—

Released in 1981 :

(i) Through brochure issued w e.f. 1-12-80 & draw held on 19-2-81	} Rs. 91,700/- per flat with 90.56 sq. mts. plinth area and
(ii) Through brochure issued w e.f. 9-3-81 and draw held on 14-7-81	
	Rs. 1,08,000/- per flat X, with 107.15 sq. mts. plinth area.

Released in 1984 :

Through brochure issued w e.f. 7-7-82 and draw held on 9-5-84	} Rs. 1,14,700/- per flat with 93.15 sq mts. plinth area plus scooter garrage and
	Rs. 1,15,900/- per flat with 94.27 sq. mts. plinth area plus scooter garrage.

Housing Schemes of DDA

1875. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(b) in each scheme how many applicants are yet to be allotted houses and by when they will be allotted houses ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in allotting houses ?

(a) the names of housing schemes sponsored by the DDA and the year in which sponsored ;

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR :
(a) The details are as under :—

I. General Housing Scheme :

(i) 1st Regn. Scheme	... 1969-70
(ii) 2nd Regn. Scheme	... 1971-72
(iii) R.P.S. Category-72	... 1972
(iv) Special regn. Scheme for SC/ST	... 1973
(v) New Regn. Scheme-76	... 1976
(vi) Special Housing Scheme	... 1978

(vii) Special Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS-82 ... 1982-83

(viii) Special Housing Regn. Scheme-85 for RPS ... 1985

II. *Self Financing Schemes :*

- (i) Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme ... I 15-9-77 to 30-4-78
- (ii) —do— ... II 27-11-78 to 31-01-79
- (iii) —do— ... III 12-11-79 to 30-11-79
- (iv) —do— ... IV 7-01-81 to 7-03-81
- (v) —do— ... V 15-5-82 to 14-8-82
- (vi) Special Self Financing housing Regn. Scheme for Retired/Retiring Public Servants, ... 8-01-81 to 7-03-81
Extended during the period from 22-5-83 to 22-7-83
- (vii) Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme VI ... 22-5-85 to 14-8-85

III *New Pattern Housing Scheme :*

1979 (HUDCO) ... 1979

(b) and (c). The details of the registrants who are yet to be allotted houses under different schemes are as under :—

I. *General Housing Scheme :*

	MIG	LIG	Janta
(i) 1st Regn. Scheme	16	135	73
(ii) 2nd Regn. Scheme	109	221	101
(iii) RPS Category-72	67	19	32
(iv) Special Regn. Scheme for SC/ST	8	29	128
(v) New Regn. Scheme-76	427	182	317
(vi) Special Housing Regn. Scheme for RPS-82	710	1099	—
(vii) Special Housing Regn Scheme-85 for RPS	Stands opens upto 31-8-85		
Total ;	1337	1685	615

There are about 1864 registrants who were registered under General Registration Scheme upto 1976 and have not got the flats so far. In fact flats to all the registrants upto 1976 schemes were offered by the DDA from time to time but as these persons were choosy about particular areas and they did not exercise choice for schemes and area where DDA had constructed houses for them, they could not get the allotment.

In 1983 these registrants of General Scheme upto 1976 were requested to exercise their option for the following :

- (i) To accept the flat wherever it is available.
- (ii) To convert their registration into SFS.

II. *Self Financing Scheme :*

Name of Scheme		Balance Registration
(i)	Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme	I —
(ii)	—do—	II —
(iii)	—do—	III 354
(iv)	—do—	IV 804
(v)	—do—	V 14304
(vi)	Special Self Financing Housing Regn. Scheme for retired, retiring public Servants.	213
Total :		15675

The registrants awaiting allocation upto Vth SFS are likely to be covered within next 2-3 years subject to the acceptance of offer in areas in which the flats are constructed by DDA. The Vth Regn. Scheme is still on.

III. *New Pattern Housing Scheme '79 (HUDCO) :*

	Balance Registrants
MIG	37420
LIG	55482
Janata	41337
Total :	134239

The above balance registrants of New Pattern Scheme '79 are likely to be allotted houses within the next 2-3 years, as the DDA has taken steps to accelerate its housing programme.

- (iii) To seek refund of their registration money.

540 persons were allotted flats and 56 persons converted their registration into SFS. 188 persons sought refund of their registration money leaving a balance of 1864 registrants.

Allotment in the schemes/areas where flats are available is being offered even now whenever any such registrants makes formal request.

There are also 1809 registrants under RPS scheme 1982 who are awaiting allotment. Recently DDA have allotted flats to about 1500 registrants, and the left over will also be covered at the earliest possible

**Probe into Redevelopment of Delhi
Cloth Mills Complex by DDA**

1876. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry has been ordered into Delhi Development Authority's action in permitting the re-development of Delhi Cloth Mills complex and in granting exemption from the Urban Land Ceiling Act by Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, composition of the committee, its terms of reference and by when the report is to be submitted ;

(c) whether demand has been made to have the enquiry conducted by a High Court Judge ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not accepting the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the Statement below :

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The official enquiry committee has been set up after taking into account the various demands as well as factors involved.

Statement

1. Composition :

- | | | |
|---|-----|----------|
| 1. Shri R L. Pardeep,
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Works and Housing,
New Delhi, | ... | Convenor |
| 2. Shri Virendra Prakash,
Chief Secretary,
Delhi Administration,
Delhi, | ... | Member |
| 3. Shri Ashok Gupta
Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Labour,
Delhi, | ... | Member |
| 4. A representative from the Deptt. of Textiles,
New Delhi, | ... | Member |

2. Terms of reference :

- (a) to enquire into the circumstances leading to resolution No. 26 dated 1st February, 1983 of DDA permitting the redevelopment of the DCM Complex ;
- (b) the circumstances leading to grant of exemption under Section 20(1), road with section 22 of the Urban Land Ceiling Act 1976 by Delhi Admn. vide their order No. F. 36/10/83—L&B ULCR dated 14-11-84 ;
- (c) circumstances leading to and action taken on the notice of closure of Delhi Cloth Mills conveyed vide their letter No. 28833 dated 27-3-85 to Labour Commissioner and others ;

- (d) to examine and recommend the adequacy and propriety of the action taken by the authorities involved in regard to the matters referred to in items (a), (b), & (c) above ;
- (e) to indicate points of inadequacy or lapses in action in the entire matter with specific reference to the action referred to in items (a), (b) & (c) above.
- (f) to recommend future course of action in this regard ;
- (g) to make any other recommendations on connected matters which the committee may consider necessary or expedient to make.

3. The Committee will give its report within a period of three months.

**Setting up of a Special Unit to Counter
Propaganda Against India in Foreign
Countries**

1877. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a special unit to counter the propaganda against India in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The Government has decided to set up a Cell to monitor the propaganda coming from across the border over the Radio and Television and devise appropriate material for countering the propaganda. The Cell will also make arrangements for disseminating suitable material in border areas.

[*Translation*]

T.V. Centres in Madhya Pradesh

1878. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of a television centre within a distance of about 500 Kilometres between Gwalior and Indore the people of far off districts like Guna and Shivpuri are not getting the advantage of television and if so, the

time by which Government propose to set up a T.V. Transmitter in Guna or Shivpuri ;

(b) whether the number of television centres is less in Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up more T.V. centres in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Provision of TV Service to the areas in question depends upon the future availability of resources.

(b) No, Sir. Only three States will have more number of transmitters on completion of VI Plan Schemes.

(c) Whereas Low Power transmitters at Korba, Singrauli, Khandwa, and Jagdalpur are under installation, any further extension of TV service would depend upon future availability of resources.

[*English*]

**ISI Marks on Products of Small
Scale Sector**

1879. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether ISI marks are compulsory for all the products of small scale sector ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to insist ISI marks on all the products of small scale sector in the interest of maintaining quality of goods to be supplied to consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, while giving technical assistance to small scale units they are being advised to follow ISI Standards to improve their marketability and consumer satisfaction. Besides this, to encourage the small scale sector to go in for ISI Certification Mark, certain incentives in the nature of concession in minimum marking fee (to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,500/-) are given by the Indian Standards Institution.

Programmes for Live Stock Breeding in Orissa

1880. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the different programmes to improve the breeding of live-stock that are under operation in Orissa under centrally sponsored schemes ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to the State of Orissa for implementing those programmes during the last three years ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A Scheme entitled 'Cross-breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of buffaloes with frozen semen technique outside Operation Flood II areas' has been in operation in Orissa to improve the breeding of cattle and buffaloes.

(b) and (c). Central assistance of Rs. 111.16 lakhs has been released to the Government of Orissa in two instalments of Rs. 85.00 lakhs and Rs. 26.16 lakhs in March, 1982 and February, 1983 respectively. The scheme is in operation in the four districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir and Phulbani. It envisages establishment of one Frozen Semen Bull Station and three Frozen Semen Banks and a number of field Artificial Insemination Centres.

[Translation]

State Draft Plans for Works under National Rural Employment Programme

1881. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft plans of works to be executed under the National Rural Employment Programme this year have since been received from the States ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Annual Plan of works for the year 1985-86 have been received from the Governments of Nagaland and Manipur.

(b) Details of these two States are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1297/85]

(c) State Governments have been reminded to furnish the annual plan of works.

New Potato Seed Varieties

1882. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in the country where research work with regard to production of potato seeds is in progress ; and

(b) the new varieties of the potato seeds developed by different agricultural institutes/universities for different agro-climatic zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) At present research on breeders' seed production is being conducted at the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla and its Regional Research Stations at Kufri and Fagu in Himachal Pradesh, Jalandhar in Punjab, Modipuram—Machhari in Uttar Pradesh, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh and Patna in Bihar.

(b) As per Statement given below.

Statement

(b) So far, 24 varieties suitable for cultivation in different agro-climatic zones have been released. All of them have been released by CPRI, Simla.

Cultivar	Year of release	Area of adaptation
Kufri Kisan	1958	Northern Plains
Kufri Kuber	1958	Northern Plains and Plateau region
Kufri Kumar	1958	Northern Hills
Kufri Kundan	1958	Northern Hills
Kufri Red	1958	North-Eastern Plains
Kufri Safed	1958	Northern Plains
Kufri Neela	1963	Southern Hills
Kufri Sindhuri	1967	Northern Plains
Kufri Alankar	1968	North Plains for early culture
Kufri Chamatkar	1968	North Central and Eastern Plains
Kufri Chandramukhi	1968	North Plains and Plateau region
Kufri Jeevan	1968	Northern Hills
Kufri Jyoti	1968	Northern and Southern Hills
Kufri Khasigaro	1968	North-Eastern Mills
Kufri Naveen	1968	North-Eastern Hills
Kufri Neelamani	1968	Southern Hills
Kufri Sheetman	1968	Northern Plains and Tarai Area
Kufri Muthu	1971	Southern Hills
Kufri Lauvkar	1972	Plateau region
Kufri Dewa	1973	Tarai area and north-eastern plain
Kufri Badshah	1979	Northern Plains and Plateau region
Kufri Bahar	1980	Northern Plains
Kufri Lalima	1982	Northern Plains
Kufri Sherpa	1983	Bengal Hills

Out of these, 6 varieties are in the National Seed Certification Programme. These are—Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Chandramukhi, Kufri Badshah, Kufri Bahar, Kufri Sindhuri and Kufri Lalima.

**Financial Assistance
for Dry Land Farming**

1883. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had formulated any national scheme on dry land farming and also to provide financial assistance to States for implementing this Scheme ;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided to each State under this scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture is under formulation and the details are being worked out.

[English]

Urban Land Declared Surplus

1884 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether urban land declared surplus under the Urban Land Ceiling Act has remained unused or vacant for a number of years due to the inability of designated authorities to take them over ;

(b) whether this has reduced availability of vacant land for urban housing construction ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite the use of these vacant lands ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). It is true that a larger part

of the urban land declared surplus under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, has remained un-used or vacant for a number of years. But this is not due as much to the inability of the designated authorities to take them over as it is due to several other reasons including the land holders resorting to litigation.

(c) Certain proposals for amending the Act are under consideration to make its implementation more purposeful.

Export of Wheat

1885. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE;
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN ;

SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD ;

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI ;
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL ;

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether massive stocks of wheat has accumulated in the country ;

(b) if so, what proposals do the Government have to liquidate the stock ;

(c) whether export of major part of the stock is being contemplated by the Government ;

(d) if so, whether the prices of wheat exported would well be comparable with international prices of wheat ; and

(e) the quantity and names of countries to which the wheat is likely to be exported and the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). At present, the stocks of wheat with the public agencies are in excess of the buffer stocking

requirement. Some of the steps being taken to liquidate the excess stocks are increase in the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system; allocations to the roller flour mills to the extent of their full licensed capacity at Rs. 172/- per quintal instead of Rs. 208/- per quintal, and permitting them to produce 25% more than their licensed capacity; allowing increased utilization under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme; and permitting export of wheat, maida, suji and wholemeal atta.

(d) As at present, the export is permissible subject to the prescribed minimum export price of Rs. 1600/- per tonne FOB in bulk for wheat, Rs. 2050/- per tonne FOB in case of maida/suji and Rs. 1750/- per tonne FOB in case of wholemeal atta.

(e) It is not possible to indicate the quantities likely to be exported, the countries to which these exports will be made and the likely foreign exchange earnings therefrom. However, the Food Corporation of India has entered into a contract for supply of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to the U.S.S.R. and 50,000 tonnes of wheat as a commodity loan to Viet Nam besides a quantity of 1 lakh tonnes of wheat being supplied to drought affected African countries.

Allotment of Flat Under New Pattern Scheme, 1979

1886. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with Delhi Development Authority under New Pattern Scheme 1979; how many of them have been given physical possession of the flats so far and how many still remain to be allotted houses under the scheme, category-wise;

(b) number of houses ready together with location thereof and by when these are likely to be allotted;

(c) the date of the last draw with details thereof and the time by which the remaining people are likely to get flats;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open fresh registration for flats; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) A Statement is given below:

(b) Houses ready have already been allotted/allocated and the demand-cum-allotment letters; where not yet issued, are proposed to be issued within next 10-15 days.

(c) The details of the last draw are as under:

MIG—Last Draw Held on 19.6.85

Name of Colony	No. of Flats
1. Vikaspuri	339
2. Rajouri Garden	97
3. Rohini	247
4. Shalimar Bagh	202
5. Pitampura	484
6. Trilokpuri	610
Total	1979

LIG—Last Draw Held on 12-6-85

Name of Colony		No. of Flats
1.	Janakpuri	250
2.	Paschimpuri	279
3.	Trilokpuri	458
Total		987

Janta—Last Draw Held on 30-5-85

1.	Pitampura	443
2.	Shastri Park	232
3.	Priyadarshni Vihar	48
Total		723

No time bound schedule can be given to allot houses to the remaining registrants. It is, however, expected that all the registrants, subject to their acceptance, will be allotted flats within the next

2-3 years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

No. of Registrants (after withdrawals)	No. of Allotments/Allocations		No. of Demand letters already issued	No. of possession letters already issued	No. of Demand letters going to be issued	No. of balance registrants		
	Allotments	Allocations					Total	
MIG	45793	8208	165	8373	2585	1959	5623	37420
LIG	67290	11267	541	11808	7643	5186	3624	55482
Janta	55394	13117	960	14077	8447	6783	4670	41337
	168477	32592	1666	34258	18675	13928	13917	134239

**Adivasis and Scheduled Castes Houses
Washed away in Kerala**

1887. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the houses constructed for the Adivasis and Scheduled Castes under the "One Lakh Housing Scheme" have been washed away by the recent floods in Kerala ;

(b) whether Government propose to give alternative dwelling units elsewhere to the affected persons since the houses were constructed at low lying areas ; and

(c) the action taken to provide relief to them ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) to (c). It has been reported by the Government of Kerala that a large number of people have been rendered homeless due to recent floods, landslides and sea erosion. The number of affected SC/Adivasis people has not been intimated. The amount of Central assistance is to be determined by the High Level Committee on Relief based upon the report of Central team, which visited the area. Pending final sanction of Central assistance for the purpose, ways and means advance of

Rs. 25 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government to meet expenses on flood relief measures including repairs of damaged houses.

**Sugar Demand and supply from Imports
and Indigenous Sources**

1888. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have resorted to import of sugar to meet the demand ;

(b) if so, total demand of sugar during April—July, 1985 and the extent to which this demand is met from imports and from indigenous production during the period ; and

(c) whether the recent rise in sugar prices is due to failure of Government to release adequate quantity of imported/indigenous sugar during April—July, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monthly levy and freesale sugar both indigenous and imported released for internal consumption during April—July, 1985 is as under :

(lakh tonnes)

Month	Levy		Freesale		Total
	Indigenous	Imported	Indigenous	Imported	
April	2.88	0.25	3.70	—	6.83
May	3.13	—	3.60	—	6.73
June	3.40	0.23	2.50	1.25	7.38
July	3.13	—	2.00	1.75	6.88

(c) The major requirement of levy sugar was met from indigenous sugar during April to July, 1985. Free sale requirement for April & May, 1985 was met entirely from indigenous sugar. For June and July, 1985 imported sugar was released for freesale to the extent of 1.25 lakh tonnes and 1.75 lakh tonnes respectively. Certain quantity of imported sugar has been allocated to the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels at less than Rs. 6 per kg. whereas some quantity has been ear-marked for sale by Food Corporation of India against tender/auction. Initial infrastructure deficiencies and logistic problems had led to reduced off-take by the States and FCI in June, 1985. However, these problems have since been sorted out leading to larger off-take by the States and FCI in the month of July, 1985. With this streamlining it is expected that availability would improve as programmed resulting in reasonable prices to the consumers.

Disease Resistant Varieties of Rice

1889. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether IR-8 variety of rice has become vulnerable to diseases ;

(b) whether this is a general weakness of all hybrid varieties of grains ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to evolve more disease resistant varieties of rice using local strains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. There has not been any authentic report on the breakdown of resistance of variety IR-8 which has retained its reaction to different diseases.

(b) Not necessarily.

(c) Yes, Sir. Development of disease resistant varieties which is a continuous process is one of the most important programmes of rice improvement work in India. A number of disease resistant/tolerant varieties to some of the major diseases has been developed and released in India in recent years. Thus for Blast—Jaya, Vani, Improved Sona Rasi, IR-36, Swarnadhan ; for Bacterial leaf blight—IR—20, IR—36, Sasyasree ; for tungro virus—IR—20 ; for Sheath blight—Pankaj, Swarnadhan ; and for Brown spot—Rasi, IR—36 have been developed and released.

[Translation]

Increase in Prices of Food Articles

1890. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the prices of food articles have gone up considerably in the country during the last few months ;

(b) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps to bring down the prices of food articles ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The prices of some food articles have gone up during the last few months mainly because of the seasonality factor, production constraints and increase in freight rates.

(b) and (c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities particularly the ones which are in short supply. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. Some commodities are imported to supplement domestic supplies. The export of essential commodities is regulated. Measures are being taken to enforce fiscal discipline and for keeping the aggregate liquidity

under control. State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities and similar legislations to curb the activities of hoarders and black-marketeers and other anti-social elements.

Agricultural Production in Hilly Areas

1891. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether per acre agricultural production in hilly areas in the country has increased as a result of various researches undertaken during the last two decades in the field of agriculture ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) whether this increase is satisfactory ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to consider the question of opening of separate research and extension centres in various hill regions of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been definite impact of improved agricultural technology on the agricultural production in hill regions. The increase in yield per hectare in hilly areas for major crops during the year 1983-84 over the base year 1960-61 is as under :

Crop	State	% increase during 1983-84 over base year 1960-61
Rice	Jammu & Kashmir	66.3
Wheat	Himachal Pradesh	74.2
Maize	Himachal Pradesh	89.6
	Jammu & Kashmir	10.5
Pulses	Himachal Pradesh	7.4
as a whole	Jammu & Kashmir	61.1

In the North East Hill Region percentage increase in agricultural production taking 1972 as base year is as follows :—

Cereals as a whole	Meghalaya	110.0
	Nagaland	174.0
	Tripura	178.0
	Manipur	136.0
	Arunachal Pradesh	144.0
Potato	Mizoram	208.0
Oilseeds	Meghalaya	103.0
as a whole	Nagaland	108.0

(c) Yes, Sir. However, there is scope for further improvement.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Disparity in Minimum wages in States

1892. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGAVAN:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :
SHRI PRATAPSIH BAH-
GHEL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) whether wide disparity exists in
minimum wages in different States ;

(b) if so, the details of minimum
wages in different States ;

(c) whether it is the policy of Govern-
ment to bring as far as practicable parity
in the minimum wages in different States ;
and

(d) if so, the steps taken proposed
to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The details regarding the minimum
wages fixed by the State Governments
Union Territories Administrations in
various scheduled employments is being
collected and will be laid on the Table
of the Lok Sabha soon as possible,

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The general question of uniformity
in wages was discussed at the 31st
Session of the Labour Ministers' Con-
ference held in July, 1980. It was
agreed at the Conference that while
absolute uniformity is not possible, there
should not be too wide a disparity in
wages prescribed by neighbouring States
as it might lead to flight of industry from
one State to the other. Accordingly,
the Conference emphasised that while fixing/
revising minimum wages under the Mini-
mum Wages Act, due regard may be given
to the impact that the prescribed wages
might have on the industry in other
States especially the neighbouring ones.

Recently, the 35th Session of the
Labour Ministers' Conference held in
May 1985 also recommended that where
there is a wide disparity in a particular
scheduled employment covering two or
more States, efforts should be made by
all concerned to reduce disparity. The
general question of having a National
Minimum Wage, which *inter-alia* covers
issues concerning disparity in wages, is
at present under the consideration of the
Group of Ministers constituted by the
35th Session of the Labour Ministers'
Conference (May, 1985).

Improvement in Soil Fertility of Ravine
Land in Rajasthan

1893. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
improve the soil fertility of ravine land
in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHAN-
DRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government of India are con-
sidering formulation of a centrally spon-
sored scheme for reclamation of ravine
lands during the Seventh Five Year Plan.
When finally approved and taken up for
implementation, it would *inter-alia* im-
prove the soil fertility of ravine lands and
benefit the problem states including
Rajasthan. The Central Soil & Water
Conservation Research & Training Centre
at Kota established under the Indian
Council of Agricultural Research in 1955,
over the last 30 years has developed an
integrated package of practices for recla-
mation of the ravines of the region; these
include evaluation of erosion para-
meters, mechanical measures for the
table-lands, shallow, medium and deep
gullies and agronomic measures including
fertility improvement for, agricultural
lands, forestry, grassland and horticultural

practices for revines which cannot be put under agriculture. Further, these practices have been successfully demonstrated in farmers' fields in Kota District through Lab-to-Land programmes. Apart from this, operational research on watershed has also been taken up in an area of about 450 ha. recently by the above Kota centre in collaboration with Rajasthan State Government.

In addition to the efforts of the Government of India, the State Government of Rajasthan has also proposed to undertake programme in the ravine lands during the Seventh Plan under the State sector.

Land Bank for Providing Houses to the Shelterless Through HUDCO

1894. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to promote a land bank for providing houses to the shelterless through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is also proposed to be extended to the slum dwellers of Bombay; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Functioning of T.V. Tower at Nainital

1895. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the TV tower of Nainital is not functioning properly;

(b) if so, whether Govt. propose to take any steps to bring about improvements in its functioning; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to start functioning smoothly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : While the transmitter is functioning satisfactorily, the coverage is limited by obstruction due to surrounding high hills and has been interrupted due to power supply failures. The present site was provided by the State Govt. To combat power failures, a stand-by generator has been provided to the centre recently.

[English]

Misuse of ESI Amount by Medical Practitioners and Chemists

1896. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of medical practitioners and chemists routinely misuse the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) whether the anti-corruption bureau has alleged that seven medical practitioners and twelve chemists have been defrauding the Employees State Insurance Corporation to the tune of about Rs. 5 lakhs each year; and

(c) if so, the measures adopted to check this fraud ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The Anti-

corruption Bureau of the Government of Maharashtra is reported to have unearthed a case in which 7 doctors and 5 chemists had defrauded the State Government to the tune of about Rs. 4.37 lakhs.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra are reported to have taken the following action :-

- (i) 5 chemists have been removed from approved list;
- (ii) Charge sheets have been filed in the court against 7 Insurance Medical Practitioners; and
- (iii) A vigilance squad has been set up to carry out some more investigations and post audit scrutiny to determine the involvement of the officers and staff in the racket.

Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1985-86

1897. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to expedite the announcement of the newsprint allocation policy for 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government have framed any new policy for newsprint allocation for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Some requests for early announcement of Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year 1985-86 incorporating therein the overall growth rate, realistic projection of newsprint requirements, servicing of backlog etc. have been received.

The policy for the current year has not yet been finalised.

Import and Export of Feature Films

1898. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign films imported during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the number of Indian films exported during the same period;

(c) whether the foreign films are often thick with sex and violence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for importing foreign films in India at highly inflated prices and wasting precious foreign exchange thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the Sixth Plan period, 6720 feature films were exported. (This figure relates to the number of films included in different contracts for export and not to the number of titles of films). Besides, video rights in respect of 534 films for the entire overseas territory were also sold.

(c) and (d). Before a film can be released for public exhibition in India, it is required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. These guidelines provide that while sanctioning film for public exhibition, the Central Board of Film Certification shall ensure that, among other things, anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified, pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown and human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Foreign Films which do not conform to the

guidelines are not permitted to be exhibited.

It is not correct to say that foreign films are imported at highly inflated prices. Pricing of imported films is subject to the approval of import selection panel of National Film Development Corporation which scrutinise individual cases carefully to ensure proper utilisation of available foreign exchange.

Storage Capacity for Foodgrains in Seventh Plan

1899. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose creation of an additional 7.5 million tonnes of storage capacity for foodgrains to meet requirements of Seventh Plan period ;

(b) whether the country is facing serious difficulties as about 4 million tonnes of foodgrains had to be kept in CAP storage in current season owing to inadequate covered storage capacity ;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to build additional storage capacity during the plan period ; and

(d) whether all the funds that were kept for setting up of storage capacity for foodgrains during the Sixth Plan have been fully utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c). An outlay of Rs. 240.0 crores has been provided for construction of additional storage capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. This would enable an additional capacity of about 5.0 million tonnes to be constructed during the Plan period of which about 4.0 million tonnes would be available for foodgrains. A part of this capacity is already under construction. Steps are being taken to identify the centres for the remaining capacity.

(b) The covered storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of

India is not sufficient to store the food-grain stock with the Corporation. As a result, as on 1-6-1985, 23.94 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were held by the Corporation in open (storage) under polythene covers. Adequate precautions are taken to protect these stocks against losses.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 248.0 crores was provided for the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation during the Sixth Five Year Plan for construction of additional storage capacity. The expenditure incurred by the two Corporations during the Sixth Plan is estimated at Rs. 224.24 crores.

Utilisation of Grains Supplied under NREP and RLEGP

1900. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1231 on 5 March, 1984 regarding utilisation of grains by States supplied under NREP and RLEGP and State :

(a) whether Government have received reports from the State Governments about the full utilisation of the grains supplied to them under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme at subsidized rates ; and

(b) the names of the defaulting States, if any, and the reasons for their under-utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the quantity of foodgrains allocated to different States/UTs under NREP/RLEGP and the quantities utilised by them at subsidized rates is given below. The main reasons for non-utilisation of full quantities are non-availability of the type of foodgrains consumed in certain areas, easy availability of foodgrains in the open market at comparative rates and non-acceptance of the foodgrains by the workers in some cases.

Statement

Statement showing Foodgrains allocated and utilisation thereof under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. during 1984-85.

(In MT)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	N.R.E.P.		R.L.E.G.P.	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23500.00	8009.45	24750.00	5831.34
2.	Assam	5840.00	2258.66	6750.00	1919.13
3.	Bihar	43000.00	28287.30	41910.00	23035.00
4.	Gujarat	8533.00	8501.00	8890.00	4355.20
5.	Haryana	1666.00	1980.70	1620.00	904.20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1280.00	1149.59	1820.00	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2200.00	844.61	1880.00	612.92
8.	Karnataka	19534.00	7201.26	18080.00	4942.67
9.	Kerala	13400.00	3327.80	11750.00	2848.58
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20000.00	11152.73	27360.00	8001.15
11.	Maharashtra	25100.00	5.30	32920.00	59.40
12.	Manipur	300.00	113.99	280.00	297.20
13.	Meghalaya	304.00	121.64	470.00	—
14.	Nagaland	430.00	430.00	250.00	—

15. Orissa	17500.00	14044.37	18750.00	5334.04
16. Punjab	1525.00	8.00	2140.00	—
17. Rajasthan	6110.00	6170.70	6670.00	3828.52
18. Sikkim	350.00	141.35	220.00	36.47
19. Tamil Nadu	32500.00	29252.00	31790.00	31174.00
20. Tripura	1650.00	415.40	1030.00	457.43
21. Uttar Pradesh	49536.00	24761.98	48710.00	7596.03
22. West Bengal	33251.00	21160.00	32080.00	4081.00

U. Ts.

23. A & N Islands	260.00	192.43	310.00	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	400.00	6.50	220.00	—
25. Chandigarh	35.00	5.00	40.00	9.60
26. D. & N. Haveli	150.00	195.08	180.00	—
27. Delhi	20.00	9.80	90.00	5.00
28. G. D. & Diu	250.00	—	270.00	—
29. Lakshadweep	50.00	142.00	50.00	65.00
30. Mizoram	180.00	—	200.00	—
31. Pondichery	275.00	309.79	200.00	154.41

All India	309129.00	170198.43	322180.00	103748.43
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Industrial Disputes Cases Pending before Labour Court/Tribunals

1901. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of industrial disputes pending before Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals in Delhi as on 30 June, 1985 ;

(b) number of cases more than two years old ;

(c) number of cases more than three years old ;

(d) how many of them are between public sector undertakings and their workmen and unions ;

(e) how many of them are more than three years old with details of public sector undertakings and also the number of disputes ;

(f) steps being proposed for speedy

disposal of disputes which are more than three years old ; and

(g) whether there is any proposal to set up more Labour Courts and Tribunals ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) 14,100

(b) 4,219

(c) 3,077

(d) 873

(e) 171. (Details as per Statement below).

(f) and (g). The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended so as to Provide time bound disposal of disputes. The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 have been amended so as to provide time frame for different stages of the disputes. Norms for disposal of disputes have been prescribed and progress is being monitored. In addition one Industrial Tribunal and Two Labour Courts have been sanctioned for Delhi.

Statement*List of Public Sector Undertaking Disputes Pending over three years*

Sl. No.	Name	Number of cases
1	2	3
1.	Super Bazar	14
2.	Delhi Transport Corporation	36
3.	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	42
4.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation	10
5.	Indian Oil Corporation	1
6.	National Small Scale Industries	1
7.	Ajudhia Textile Mill	3
8.	National Building Construction Corporation	4
9.	Central Warehousing Construction	2
10.	Cotton Corporation of India	3

1	2	3
11.	Mother Dairy	3
12.	Bharat Petroleum	4
13.	Engineers India Ltd.	1
14.	Project and Equipment Corporation of India	5
15.	Hotel Ranjit	1
16.	Hindustan Prefeb Ltd.	13
17.	Hindustan Petroleum	1
18.	Fertilizer Corporation	1
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
20.	New Bank of India	3
21.	United Bank of India	3
22.	Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co.	1
23.	Central Bank of India	6
24.	Lakshmi Commercial Bank	2
25.	Vijaya Bank	1
26.	Food Corporation of India	6
27.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1
28.	Chafair International Flight Kitchen	1
Total :		171

Drinking Water Facilities to Delhi Villages

1902. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making arrangements for the construction of underground water tanks to provide drinking water facility to the villages of Delhi :

(b) if so, the number of villages in which such arrangements have been made ; and

(c) the details of the proposal of providing drinking water facility ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, wherever necessary.

(b) Ten.

(c) 275 villages of Delhi have already been provided with drinking water facility. In ten villages the work is in progress. In another five villages these arrangements can be made subject to availability of MCD water supply lines in the vicinity.

Setting up of T.V. Centres in Haryana

1903 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. centre in Haryana ;

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose ;

(c) the time by which it will start functioning ; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)

(a) There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up a TV studio centre in Haryana.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Development of Trans-Yamuna Areas

1904. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a seminar held recently, it was stated that the trans-Yamuna areas are being neglected by DDA and no development is coming up in those areas ;

(b) whether these areas are being converted into big slums ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard so that quick development takes place in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Some press reports have come to notice.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, Development works on very large scale have been taken up by DDA in Trans-Yamuna area.

Reconstitution of Press Council

1905. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government purpose to reconstitute the Press Council at an early date.

(b) the number of cases pending with the Press Council for over one year and the number of complaints received during the last three years and decision taken thereon ; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint at least three judges on the Press council to enable it to have three parallel sittings and also sit as a Division ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Press Council of India has already been reconstituted w.e.f. 9th July, 85.

(b) A statement showing the number of cases pending with the Press Council for over one year and the number of complaints received during the last three years and decision taken thereon, is given below.

(c) The Government do not have any such proposal under consideration, at present.

Statement

The number of cases pending with the Press Council for over one year (instituted on or before June 30, 1984) is as follows :—

1. UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE PRESS COUNCIL ACT, 1978.

(a) Instituted in the year 1983	...	1
(b) Instituted in the year 1984	...	7
Total		8

2. UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE PRESS COUNCIL ACT, 1978.

(a) Instituted in the year 1983	...	1
(b) Instituted in the year 1984	...	69
Total :		<u>70</u>

The Council received 553 complaints under section 14 of the Press Council Act, 1978 during the past three calendar years. Out of which 126 complaints were decided as under :—

Warning was issued in	...	19 cases
Admonition was issued in	...	4 cases
Censure was done in	...	24 cases
Complaints upheld in	...	11 cases
Settlement was effected in	...	26 cases
Complaints were dismissed for non prosecution in	...	2 cases
Complaints dismissed/rejected	...	40 cases
Total :		<u>126 cases</u>

125 complaints are pending at various stages of inquiry. The remaining 302 complaints were disposed of as under :—

48 cases were summarily rejected as there were no sufficient ground for holding an inquiry (Proviso to section 14 (1) of the Act.

3 cases were closed as the matter had become subjudice (Section 14 (3) of the Act), 251 cases were closed at the preliminary stage for non-compliance with certain requirements as laid-down in the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

The Council received 265 complaints under Section 13 of the Press Council Act, 1978 during the part three calender years (from 1-1-82 to 31-12-84). Out of which 96 complaints were decided as under :—

Complaints upheld in	...	35 cases
Complaints dismissed/rejected	...	23 cases
Complaints dismissed for non-prosecution	...	16 cases
Complaints closed due to Sub-judice ..		5 cases
Complaints closed due to settlement or withdrawal	...	17 cases
Total :		<u>96 cases</u>

63 complaints were pending at various stages of inquiry at the relevant point of time.

106 complaints were closed at the preliminary stage for non-compliance with certain requirements as laid down in the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979.

[Translation]**Unemployed Men and Women in the Country**

1906. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated unemployed women and men in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to solve the problem of unemployment among women;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which action is likely to be taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A State-wise statement

on educated unemployed men and women as borne on the Live Registers of employment exchanges upto December, 1984 is given below.

(b) to (d). Under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Central and State Advisory Committees have been set up for periodically reviewing the situation regarding employment opportunities for women in the Central and State sectors. The States have been addressed to pay special attention to women's participation in the employment oriented programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, etc. Steps have been taken to restructure and strengthen courses in I.T.I.'s and other Training Institutes to prepare women for employment in different fields. These programmes are continuing ones which are being expanded/modifed as and when necessary to generate more employment potential for women.

Statement

State	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	892454	175380	1067834
Assam	172522	151590	244112
Bihar	1445239	62687	1507926
Gujarat	325618	64798	390416
Haryana	192716	42956	235672
Himachal Pradesh	127654	30007	157661
Jammu & Kashmir	19739	5639	25378
Karnataka	361834	85709	447543
Kerala	620724	656282	1277006
Madhya Pradesh	464064	85410	549474
Maharashtra	943423	198724	1142147
Manipur	69884	25171	95055
Meghalaya	2583	2274	4857

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	2342	629	2971
Orissa	232559	26268	258827
Punjab	215936	69041	284977
Rajasthan	271991	22829	294820
Sikkim	No employment exchange is functioning		
Tamil Nadu	603135	243198	846333
Tripura	25614	16609	42223
Uttar Pradesh	1082648	82877	1165525
West Bengal	1597846	449963	2047809
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman Nicobar	1677	969	2646
Arunachal Pradesh**	No employment exchange is functioning		
Chandigarh	34880	12948	47828
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Data not being received.		
Delhi	260314	92461	352775
Goa	13684	9691	23375
Lakshadweep	1240	482	1722
Mizoram	4653	2072	6725
Pondicherry	23878	8408	32286
All India Total	10010851	2525072	12535923

[English]

Quality of DMS Milk

1907. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
that the quality of the DMS milk is below
the prescribed standard;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps to be taken by Government

to improve the quality of the milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CH-
ANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The
quality of toned milk and standardised
milk marketed by Delhi Milk Scheme is
not below the standard prescribed under
the Prevention of Food Adulteration
Rules.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

I.L.O. Report about Safety, Health and Welfare of Workers

1908. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Labour Organisation has made a study on safety, health and welfare of persons working in factories, mines, ports etc. in India and submitted its report to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the study report and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). As part of their programmes of technical assistance, International Labour Organisation sent a Mission consisting of two experts in the month of April, 1985 so as to assess the technical needs in the field of safety in industrial units in general and chemical industry in particular. There was no specific study by the Mission on safety, health and welfare of the workers in factories, mines, ports, etc.

Development of viable News Agency Service

1909. SHRI SKIBALLAV PANIGRAHI

DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether there was a meeting between him and Editors of leading Indian language newspapers recently to consider the possibility of developing a viable news agency service to meet the requirements of newspapers in Hindi and other Indian languages;

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions and a decision taken thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware that some backward States like Orissa seldom get proper coverage in the national press as there are no leading English or Hindi dailies published from such States; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Government is aware that the coverage in the national Press of far off and remote areas which do not have developed means of communication, is comparatively less due to a variety of reasons, which include economic backwardness, low literacy level and lack of newspaper reading habit. The Government cannot, however compel newspaper proprietors to publish newspapers in such States. There is freedom of the Press in the country and there can be no control in this respect, on newspapers.

Statement

Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting convened a meeting of the leading editors and proprietors of language newspapers for the purpose of obtaining consensus for formation of an Indian language News Agency for dissemination of news in Indian languages on June, 25 & 26, 1985. At the outset, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting made it clear that the Government do not propose to start any agency nor do the Government want to get involved in the management or functioning of any agency.

2. The consensus at the meeting was that there is need for an Indian language news agency to meet the requirements of newspapers in Hindi and other Indian

languages. The participants also recognised that there is no possibility of reviving Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati.

3. The meeting was of the unanimous view that it is for the proprietors and editors of newspapers themselves to operate such a news agency service. The proprietors and editors agreed to examine the possibility of raising resources for setting up a viable news agency service in Indian Languages. It was also agreed at the meeting that if it was not considered possible to raise adequate resources to set up a separate Indian language news agency, an alternative could be for the existing English language news agencies to start services in Indian language also.

4. Consequent thereto, a Committee of eminent newspapermen under the Chairmanship of Shri Ramnath Goenka was constituted to examine the various aspects of the matter. The Committee has since submitted its report and has made some recommendations. No decision has yet been taken by the Government.

Functioning of T.V. Transmitter Installed in Leh

1910. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present TV transmitter and Antennae of the Low power Doordarshan Kendra, is installed in the compound of All India Radio, Leh;

(b) whether due to location of the TV Centre at the present place, the majority of the villages within 25 KM radius of the TV Station cannot receive the programmes in view of hillocks in between the TV Station and the villages;

(c) whether Govt. propose to shift the present TV Station to a better site preferably across the Indus river at a place like Stok; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the terrain conditions, it is inevitable that some pockets within the service range may remain uncovered. It is, however, reported that most of the Leh town and the areas occupied by Armed Forces are covered.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The shifting of the transmitter from its existing place is not expected to yield and better results.

Hike in Price of Mother Dairy Milk

1911. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of Mother Dairy milk was raised from Rs. 2.70 per litre to Rs. 3.30 per litre about 3 months back;

(b) whether the price has further been raised by 20 paise per litre from 1-7-1985; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The price of Toned Milk marketed by Mother Dairy was raised from Rs. 2.80 to Rs. 3.40 per litre with effect from 9-4-1985.

(b) The sale price of Toned Milk was raised from Rs. 3.40 to Rs. 3.50 per litre with effect from 1-7-85.

(c) The sale price was raised due to the increase in cost of production mainly because of increase in the purchase price of milk supplied by different State Co-

operative Dairy Federations and the milk commodities supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation, and other operational costs.

Meetings of Tripartite Committee on Employees Participation in Management

1912. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Tripartite Committee on Employees participation in management have been held recently,

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what are the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The Second Meeting of the Tripartite Committee on Employees' Participation in Management was held on 21st May, 1985 at New Delhi. The Committee recommended that the Ministries should make periodic and at least quarterly internal review of the implementation of the Scheme in their Undertakings and should specifically point out the difficulties in cases where it had not been possible for them to ensure introduction of the Scheme. Further, the training programmes for "Managers and Workers" may be launched for developing a new culture on both sides, i.e., management as well as the workers and that there should be combined training programmes.

Subsidy paid to FCI for Distribution of Foodgrains in 1984-85

1913. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India by Government in 1984-85 for distributing foodgrains;

(b) how much was paid by way of dividend free equity and also how much concessions in interest on advances made to the FCI by the banks were given during the same period; and

(c) whether public distribution of foodgrains in India is the costliest in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The amount of subsidy paid to the Food Corporation of India by Government of India in 1984-85 for distributing foodgrains was Rs. 1100 crores.

(b) The Food Corporation of India was paid an amount of Rs. 29.85 crores during 1984-85 as equity for construction of godowns/silos and an amount of Rs. 29.85 crores has been paid to the Food Corporation of India as loan @ 13% interest per annum. The Food Corporation of India is also getting cash credit facility to the extent of Rs. 4000 crores from consortium of banks at a concessional interest rate of 14% per annum to finance its procurement operations.

(c) It is not possible to say whether Public distribution of foodgrains in India is the costliest as the comparable figures of costing of other countries are not available.

Coverage of Plantain/Banana Plantations Under Crop Insurance Scheme

1914. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether plantain/banana plantations are covered by the crop insurance schemes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to cover these crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The new Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme which has been introduced with effect from Kharif 1985 season covers Rice, Wheat, Millets, Oilseeds and Pulses. Presently there is no proposal to cover plantain/banana under the Crop Insurance Scheme.

Allocation of Rice and Wheat to West Bengal

1915. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly allocation of rice and wheat to West Bengal for distribution through ration shops ;

(b) whether the quota was reduced during the year when West Bengal suffered from a serious drought ; and

(c) whether the monthly quota of West Bengal will be raised to ensure adequate supplies through the Public Distribution System ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government of West Bengal is allotted 1, 10,000 tonnes of rice and 1,26,000 tonnes of wheat for public distribution system each month.

(b) There has been no reduction in allocation of foodgrains to West Bengal during the past two years. On the other hand, the monthly allocation of wheat for public distribution system was raised from 1,05,000 tonnes in December, 1983 to 1,26,000 tonnes in January, 1984.

(c) Allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central

Pool, relative needs of the various States market availability and other related factors. The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental to the open market availability.

Production of Coconut Palms

1916. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the production of Coconut palms in the country at present ;

(b) whether any scientific methods are being applied to increase the productivity of palms ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) According to the latest available estimates, production of coconut in the country during 1983-84 was 5871 million nuts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A number of schemes are being implemented through Coconut Development Board in addition to a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Coconut both in traditional and non-traditional areas. The main components of these schemes are subsidy for area expansion, supply of high quality planting material, demonstration of improved technology etc. During Sixth Plan period, an area of 4,43,000 hectares has been covered under improved technology in major coconut growing states, about 7.7 lakh high-yielding hybrid seedlings were produced and distributed in addition to 10 lakh seedlings provided for rejuvenation of old plantations. An area of 5500 hectare was covered under rejuvenation programme for which about 3000 tonnes of fertilisers were supplied.

Achievements of Sheep Research Institute

1917. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sheep Research Institute has been instrumental in sheep breeding ;

(b) main achievements of the Institute during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) major projects undertaken by the Institute with their location ;

(d) whether any new projects are likely to be initiated ; and

(e) whether Government are satisfied with the working of the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A new fine wool strain 'Avivastra' from Rambouillet X Chokla has been evolved. Similarly two new synthetics with Nali synthetic and Chokla synthetic, have been evolved under All India Coordinated Research Project from a cross bred base involving Soviet Merino and to indigenous breeds. 'Avikalin' a superior carpet wool strain has been evolved from Rambouillet X Malpura cross bred base. Mutton synthetic has been evolved through crossing of Dorset and Suffolk with Malpura and Sonadi which can attain 30 kg. body weight at six months of age. Further, adoption of Karakul sheep to the local environment in Bikaner has been successfully achieved.

(c) In the areas of sheep breeding the following projects were taken up :

(i) Improving sheep for fine wool through cross breeding Rambouillet and Soviet Merino with Nali and Chokla at Avikanagar ;

(ii) Studies on improvement of 'Avivastra' through selection at Avikanagar.

(iii) Improving sheep for better carpet wool through cross breeding Rambouillet with Malpura at Avikanagar ;

(iv) Improving sheep mutton production through cross breeding Malpura and Sonadi with Suffolk and Dorset at Avikanagar ;

(v) Studies on pure bred and cross bred performance of Karakul sheep at Bikaner.

(vi) Improving 'Gaddi' Sheep for fine wool production and quality through cross breeding with Rambouillet/Soviet Merino at Garsa ;

(vii) Evolving dual purpose sheep through the cross-breeding of Coimbatore with Corridale at Mannavanur ;

(viii) Evolving fine wool sheep through the cross-breeding of Coimbatore with Rambouillet at Mannavanur.

(d) Major thrust will be on improving of carpet wool and pelt production. Efforts will also be made to introduce fur animal species like mink and nutria. Similarly, superior strain of wool rabbit viz., British and German Angoras will also be introduced. Two additional stations of the Institute one in southern and another in eastern plains will be established.

(e) The work of the Institute has been evaluated by the Quinquennial Review Team and has been found to be satisfactory.

[Translation]

Support Price of Food Crops

1918. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to declare support prices of food crops at the time of sowing ;

(b) if so, whether it will encourage farmers to produce more foodgrains ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not following this practice so far ; and

(d) whether support prices would be announced at the time of sowing of crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) to (d). Government's objective is to announce support prices of food crops as early as possible at the beginning of the crop season. The support prices are intended to assure the farmers that in the event of a fall in prices, their interest will be duly protected. The impact on production will vary from crop to crop depending on weather conditions and relative parity of commodity prices. Over the years, the practice has been for the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices to undertake a detailed exercise regarding the price policy and consult various interests before formulating their recommendations. On receipt of these recommendations, Government consult the State Governments and concerned Ministries before formal decisions on the level of support prices are taken. Every effort is being made to speed up this process.

Allotment of Plots to Jhuggi Dwellers in Delhi

1919. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of jhuggis in various parts of Delhi and the total population thereof ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to shift these jhuggi dwellers to camps ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether previously jhuggi dwellers were given plots of land measuring 25 sq. yards each ;

(e) whether the scheme of giving 25 sq. yards of plots of land to Jhuggi dwellers has since been discontinued ; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the reasons for not offering the plots of land to the Jhuggi dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) According to a survey carried out by D.D.A. during 1983-84, there were 1,13,396 jhuggis in Delhi with a total population of about 5.6 lakh persons.

(b) & (c). The D.D.A. has decided to shift jhuggi dwellers to transit camps which are being constructed by it.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It was considered that such a scheme could not be continued indefinitely and that the Jhuggi dwellers for the period after March, 1977 could be resettled under the Sites and Services programme.

Agronomic Researches for increasing Food Production

1920. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether new agronomic practices emerged from researches conducted in different States have contributed towards enhancing of food production ; and

(b) if so, details of such innovations made crop-wise and year-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Suitable agronomic technology for sustained crop production is being developed specifically through ICAR Co-ordinated Projects namely ;

1. All India Coord. Agronomic Research Project ;
2. Coordinated Project for Research on Water Management ;
3. All India Coordinated Research Project on Weed Control ;
4. Coordinated Research Project on Improvement of Diara Land ;
5. All India Coordinated Project on Dryland Agriculture ;
6. All India Coordinated Project on Agro-meteorology etc.

In addition, the crop Institutes and other projects of the ICAR are also engaged in developing this technology and the innovations are published from time to time.

(ii) Under the Agronomic experiments most promising crop sequences in terms of productivity and economic profitability have been identified. Under optimum input conditions the crop sequences like rice-rice-maize, rice-rice-green gram, rice-rice-cotton, rice wheat have yielded 14.04, 12.21, 11.94 and 11.20 tonnes/ha./year respectively.

(iii) The new agronomic technology has been helpful in introduction of new crops soyabean in M.P., rabi-maize in Bihar, groundnut in rice fallow in A.P. and Orissa ; pigeonpea as kharif crop in Punjab and sunflower in many parts of Karnataka, A.P. and Maharashtra ;

(iv) Timely land preparation and sowing has helped to increase the grain yield of most of the crops by 3-5 q/ha.

(v) A desirable density of plant population is very often a missing link in farmers' fields, which when corrected by close planting could yield another 3-4 q/ha.

(vi) Integrated pest management and weed control techniques have also helped to increase crop production. Important crop weeds like *Phalaris minor* and *Avena fatua* have been controlled effectively by application of suitable weedicides and the practice is being followed by the cultivators ;

(vii) Appropriate introduction of intercropping in different areas has been helpful in getting higher yields from the same piece of land ;

(viii) Scheduling of irrigation on the climatological parameters has been developed and the same is being followed in a number of States for effective utilisation of irrigation water ;

(ix) The fertilizer technology has helped to increase the NPK consumption in the country which at present has crossed 45 kg/ha. (NPK) as against 1.9 kg/ha. in the year 1960-61. Further the balanced fertilization of essential nutrients is also a must. In this context, correction of zinc and sulphur efficiency in Punjab for rice and wheat respectively and zinc deficiency in Bihar, A.P., Central UP, parts of Rajasthan and M.P. has helped in improving the rice production.

Functioning of Ahmedabad Doordarshan Telecasts

1921. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ahmedabad Doordarshan is functioning to its full capacity at present ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Peej Gaon programme of the Doordarshan will continue in the same form or some changes will be made in it ; and

(d) whether any programme has been formulated to make Ahmedabad Door-darshan telecasts more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The TV Transmitter at Ahmedabad is operating on full power of 10 KW. A Studio Centre under implementation is expected to be commissioned during 1986-87.

(c) With the commissioning of the High Power TV Transmitter at Ahmedabad, the Transmitter at Peej became non-operational and programmes produced by Space Application Centre Studio, Ahmedabad are now transmitted on the new High Power TV Transmitter. No further change is contemplated at present.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*Engll.sh*]

Amelioration of living conditions of Slum Dwellers

1922. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) total Central Budget provision for 1985-86 for slum improvement programmes ; and

(b) whether Government propose any new initiatives for amelioration of the living conditions of slum dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) The Scheme of Environmental improvement of Urban Slums is in the State sector and is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations out of their annual Plan provisions. No allocation exists in the Central budget for this purpose, during 1985-86.

(b) The strategy to be adopted during the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Rescue Facilities for Fishermen In Kerala Coast

1923. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishermen reported dead/lost while fishing along the Kerala Coast during this monsoon ;

(b) whether the loss of these lives was mainly due to lack of rescue facilities ;

(c) whether Government have sought assistance from Indian Navy in rescue operation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) As per information received from Government of Kerala, 17 fishermen belonging to Trivandrum, Alleppy, Quilon, Malappuram and Cannore districts are reported dead. In addition, one fisherman was reported missing.

(b) The facilities available with the State Government of Kerala are reported to be inadequate to save the lives of fishermen from danger due to storm, rains and rough sea. However, the available facilities were pressed into service.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. On five occasions, local authorities sought the assistance of Navy in locating fishing boats in distress. On each occasion, air sorties were launched and ships sailed to locate these boats. On one occasion, a fishing boat was located and brought to Cochin harbour.

News Captioned 'PM's Dig at Doordarshan'

1924. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the news captioned "PM's dig at Doordarshan" appearing in the Times of India dated 16 July, 1985;

(b) whether any steps are being taken afresh to generate enough enthusiasm for TV programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to make its programmes more interesting and relevant to the different categories of viewers. Some of the steps taken to improve upon the quality of the TV programmes are given in the statement below. Improvement in the programmes of Doordarshan, however, is a continuous process.

Statement

Steps taken to improve upon the quality of TV programmes :—

1. Programme Production facilities at various Doordarshan Kendras which have so far been below minimal, have been enhanced.
2. Enhancement of fee structure for artists is under process in order to encourage good and new artists. Stringership rates for outside cameraman have recently been raised.
3. Outside Producers are being encouraged through different schemes to produce TV films and other programmes.
4. With the introduction of the scheme for sponsored programmes, a large number of TV

serials are being produced and they are becoming popular.

5. Government have recently announced that non-officials of eminence and social standing would be included in the Committee to choose feature films for TV and to approve proposals concerning production of sponsored programmes.
6. Government have already decided to constitute a specialised Broadcasting Service to give better Service opportunities to staff. Details are being worked out and the service is expected to be operative shortly.
7. It would have been noticed that Doordarshan is keen to utilise INSAT I B for national linkages. So far as international sports and other events are concerned, Doordarshan has been progressively trying to bring many more of them live to Indian viewers by booking international satellite facilities and in other cases by obtaining recordings of these events.
8. Second Channel, which in composition is partly complimentary and partly alternate service, has already been commissioned at Delhi and Bombay. Doordarshan is trying to commission second channel at other Centres namely Madras and Calcutta before the end of the current year.
9. A lot of interesting programmes such as documentaries on scientific cultural and educative subjects and comedy serials are not being brought to Indian viewers by Doordarshan.
10. In spite of continuing constraints of equipment, facilities and manpower, there has been considerable increase in the total transmission hours of Doordarshan

Kendras. The Major Kendras now telecast programmes upto almost midnight. On Sundays, Delhi Doordarshan commences at 9.30 A.M. and goes on till 11.30 P.M. except for a short break of about 45 minutes during the afternoon. All the relay centres linked to Delhi via INSAT relay these programmes.

11. With the availability of colour OB (Outside Broadcasting) Vans, the proportion of programmes in colour increased considerably at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Jalandhar. In addition, a number of ENG cameras and associated equipment had been deployed earlier at various programmes producing centres. This helped improve the capacity for production of field-based programmes in colour.

New Sugar Mills in Gujarat

1925. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications for setting up of new sugar mills in Gujarat were received; and

(b) if so, the progress about these applications for new sugar mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 6

applications for setting up of new sugar mills in Gujarat were received for consideration by the Central Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of these, 2 applications were returned to the Government of Gujarat as they did not fall within the parameters of the revised licensing guidelines. Of the remaining applications, in 2 cases Letters of Intent Industrial Licences have been granted while 2 cases have been rejected having been found techno-economically not feasible.

Financial Assistance to State Agricultural Market Boards/Market Committees

1926. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how much financial assistance was given to the State Agricultural Market Boards/Market Committees through the State Governments during the year 1984; and

(b) the State-wise details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the central sector schemes for development of selected regulated/rural markets, during the year 1984-85 central assistance amounting to Rs. 9,17,08,100 was released to the State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Market Committees through the concerned State/Union Territory Governments.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Statement indicating amount of central assistance released during the year 1984-85 under the Central sector scheme for development of selected regulated/rural markets to various States/Union Territory.

Sl. No	States/Union Territory	Amount of central assistance released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 31,40,000
2.	Assam	Rs. 8,000
3.	Bihar	Rs. 39,00,000

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 25,48,000
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Rs. 1,00,000
6.	Haryana	Rs. 72,00,000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 11,50,000
8.	Karnataka	Rs. 51,85,100
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 52,00,000
10.	Orissa	Rs. 30,00,000
11.	Punjab	Rs. 63,00,000
12.	Rajasthan	Rs. 306,00,000
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 145,77,000
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 26,50,000
15.	West Bengal	Rs. 2,00,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 24,50,000
17.	Tripura	Rs. 35,00,000

Allocation to Tamil Nadu under the RLEGP

1927. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have asked the Central Government to increase the allocation for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). The Govt. of Tamil Nadu asked for an increase in the allocation under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the year 1984-85. Their request could not however be acceded to as the funds under the programme are distributed to the States on the basis of a fixed formula under which 75% weightage is given to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers and 25% weightage to the incidence of poverty.

No such request has been received during the current year.

TV Transmission Centre in Maharashtra

1928. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the districts of Maharashtra which have their own television transmission centre;

(b) the districts which are not included in television transmission programme; and

(c) when the State of Maharashtra will be on television map in its entirety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) TV transmitters are located in the following districts of Maharashtra :

1. Greater Bombay
2. Pune

3. Nagpur
4. Akola
5. Nasik
6. Kolhapur
7. Ahmadnagar
8. Aurangabad
9. Dhule
10. Latur
11. Amravati
12. Solapur
13. Parbhani
14. Chandrapur
15. Nanded
16. Jalgaon
17. Bhandara
18. Sangli
19. Jalna

A low Power Transmitter in Satara District is under installation.

(b) On completion of schemes in hand the district of Beed, Osmanabad, Buldana and Gadchiroli in Maharashtra shall still be left uncovered.

(c) The extension of TV service to cover entire population in a State would depend upon future availability of resources.

Replacement of goods damaged in Super Bazar

1929. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a rubber stamp with the inscription "goods will be accepted only after replacement of damaged stocks" is affixed on the purchase orders issued by Super Bazar ;

(b) whether no list of damaged stocks is given alongwith the purchase order ;

(c) whether goods so replaced are not accounted for ;

(d) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to issue instructions to the authorities of Super Bazar to give a list of items to be replaced alongwith the purchase orders and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) manner in which it is ensured that replacement does not cause any inconvenience to the suppliers and the transaction is duly accounted for ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). According to the information received from Super Bazar, rubber stamp is affixed on Purchase order of the Suppliers whose stocks need replacement. The requisite information regarding damaged goods is given to the supplier either at the time of placement of order or before the delivery of goods ordered is made. The supplier who has to arrange replacement of damaged stock is given details of such goods in advance to avoid inconvenience. All such goods which are replaced are accounted for properly.

In view of the above position, the Ministry does not consider it necessary to issue any instructions to Super Bazar in this regard.

Telecast of a new Serial of Hum Log type

1931. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the popular T.V. Serial HUM LOG which has been reflecting the problems, hopes and aspirations of the common man is likely to be wound up soon ; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to start a new serial of the type, sponsored one otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No decision has been taken so far regarding up the serial "Hum Log".

(b) Several new sponsored serials are in the pipeline which will replace presently running serials as and when they come to an end.

[Translation]

Setting up of Organisations at block level for the Welfare of Women and Children under the IRDP

1932. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up committees/organisations at development block level under the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the welfare of Women and Children ;

(b) if so, whether Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh has also been included in this programme ;

(c) if not, whether there is a proposal to include it now ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Strategy Adopted for Agricultural Development in Seventh Plan

1933. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main strategy proposed to be adopted for agricultural development in the Seventh Plan, in general and 1985-86 in particular ;

(b) to what extent the production of various crops is expected to be increased by the end of the Seventh Plan in case the above strategies are adopted ; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the stagnation in production of foodgrains in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 and the Annual Plan, 1985-86, detailing the strategy, is under formulation by the Planning Commission. According to the Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, the major objective of the Seventh Plan will be food, work and productivity. The broad framework of strategy proposed to be adopted for agricultural development during the Seventh Plan would put greater emphasis on low productivity crops with increasing attention on optimum utilisation of irrigation potential, extensive use of dryland farming practices, adequate and timely supply of inputs of assured quality at stable prices, remunerative prices of agricultural produce alongwith adequate marketing support. The strategy would also lay greater emphasis on economic development of poorer sections of the farming community and backward areas.

(b) The tentative target of production

of various important crops by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan is as under :

Crop	Unit	Target for 1985-90
Foodgrains	Million tonnes	178.0 — 183.0
Sugarcane	Million tonnes	217.0
Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	180.0
Cotton (lint)	Lakh bales	95.0
Jute and Mesta	Lakh bales	95.0

(c) Besides a number of State Sector and Central Sector Schemes, the Special Rice Production Programme, launched as a Pilot Project during 1984-85, will be implemented during the Seventh Plan as a new Project in 63 selected Blocks of Orissa State for increasing rice production and productivity.

National House Building Scheme

1934. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have a proposal for National House Building Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal. However, the schemes for meeting the housing needs in the country would be incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan, which is yet to be finalised.

Stoppage of import of sugar

1935. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering stoppage of import of sugar in the interest of sugarcane growers and to keep up the standard price and to save precious foreign exchange ; and

(b) steps being taken to meet the losses of Civil Supplies Corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The decline in sugar production to 59.16 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 season and production of about 61 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 season from the record production of about 84 to 82 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and 1982-83 seasons and significant increase in internal consumption from 1981-82 season onwards has resulted in limited availability of indigenous sugar. Therefore, import of sugar is being resorted to for ensuring adequate availability of sugar at reasonable prices in the domestic market. The interests of sugarcane growers in the country are being protected by ensuring payment of remunerative sugarcane prices by the factories.

(b) State Governments are distributing imported sugar at below Rs. 6 per kg. after taking into account the transport, handling, administrative charges, etc. and, therefore, the question of losses to the State Governments or their Civil Supplies Corporations does not arise.

Increase in rice Allocation to Kerala

1936. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala Government for increasing rice allocation to the State ; and

(b) the quantity supplied so far and the monthly allocation scheduled for the coming months ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocations of foodgrains from

the Central Pool to the various States, including Kerala, are made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. The allotment and offtake of rice in respect of Kerala during the current year has been as under :—

(In thousand tonnes)

Month/1985	Allotment	Offtake
January	110.0	109.9
February	110.0	93.0
March	110.0	108.0
April	110.0	104.1
May	110.0	118.3
June	115.0	114.9
July	120.0	Not available
August	125.0	Not available

A special one-time allocation of 25,000 tonnes of rice was also made in July, 1985, in addition to the normal monthly allocations.

Land Acquired by DDA in Village Garonda

1937. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6165 on 13 May, 1985 regarding the land acquired by Delhi Development Authority in village Garonda and state :

(a) whether full compensation or part thereof has since been paid to the land owners within Khasra No. 402 to 407 and 305 to 395 within that areas ;

(b) if so, the names of those owners of land amount of compensation paid alongwith dates of payments etc ;

(c) whether some transferee of those lands had built up their premises which

were subsequently demolished by the Delhi Development Authority without payment of any compensation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and further action proposed to be taken to protect the right of those transferees to receive such payment of compensation etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Delhi Administration have reported that compensation in respect of Khasra No. 402 to 407 and 385 to 395 has been paid to the recorded owners except in the disputed cases.

(b) the details are given in the statement below.

(c) DDA has reported that there is no such case.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of the owner	Amount paid	Date of Payment
1. Attar Singh S/o Jaggu	15091.44	5.10.77
2. Ram Saroops S/o Sh. Kapoor Chand	5231.70	27.04.83
3. Lal Singh S/o Mam Raj	603.66	11.07.83
4. Basu Dev	603.66	27.04.83
5. Shanti Sarup	18365.90	18.12.78
6. Mahender Nath	18365.89	18.12.78
7. Surender Nath	18365.89	18.12.78
8. Jag Shankar	11019.53	18.12.78
9. Hari Shankar	11019.54	16.12.78
10. Vijay Shankar	11019.54	16.12.78
11. Ravi Shankar	11019.54	16.12.78
12. Partap Shankar	11019.54	16.12.78
13. Attar Singh	3477.03	5.10.77
14. Om Parkash	1735.54	29.09.77
15. Ved Parkash	1735.51	29.09.77
16. Bhagwan	3471.03	29.09.77
17. Delhi Housing Co.	124152.23	23.05.77
18. -do-	12676.81	30.01.78
19. -do-	20323.14	08.02.78
20. -do-	45877.97	25.10.78
21. Smt. Kiran Mala Jain	804.25	24.05.79
22. Sumit Parkash Jain	5432.90	22.10.83
23. G.M. Lal	4024.30	07.09.79
24. Delhi Housing Co.	7383.96	24.03.72
25. -do-	2907.88	24.03.72
26. Puran Chand S/o Devi Dayal	121.16	15.12.72
27. Charan Dass S/o Kahan Chand	121.16	12.06.72
28. Joginder Singh S/o Lai Singh	242.32	02.03.73
29. Charan Dass s/o Kahan Chand	726.96	12.06.72

**Functioning of Sports Department of
Doordarshan, Calcutta**

1938. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Cameraman, News Readers, Announcers and other staff members working in Calcutta Doordarshan during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 ;

(b) how many of them have resigned or went back to AIR during this period ;

(c) whether the Sports Department of Doordarshan, Calcutta is functioning effectively ; and

(d) if not, the changes Government contemplate to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

ESI Hospitals in West Bengal

1939. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many ESI hospitals are functioning in West Bengal ;

(b) the number of patients per year admitted during last three years till 31 March, 1985 ;

(c) whether all the facilities like operation theatre, X-Ray and heart treatment etc. are available at Belur and Bankra ESI Hospitals at Howrah ; and

(d) if not, steps Government propose to take to better equip those two ESI Hospitals at Howrah, which is the largest industrial Centre of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Twelve.

(b) The requisite information is as given below :

	82-83	83-84	84-85
TB patients	324	327	375
General	33,334	34,502	36,246

(c) and (d). The particulars of facilities available at the two Hospitals are as given below :

(1) Bellur Hospital

This hospital is meant exclusively for T.B. patients. Facilities for X-Ray and pathological investigations are available but there is at present no operation theatre. There is also no arrangement for treatment of heart diseases. The State Government are, however,

considering a proposal for opening of a Thoracic-Surgery Unit.

(2) Bankra Hospital

Facilities of operation theatre, X-Ray, pathological investigations etc. are available but there is at present no arrangement for treatment of complicated heart cases or for heart surgery. The State Government are, however, considering a proposal for opening an Intensive Cardiac Care Unit.

Jobs Provided in Public and Private Sectors

1940. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of the persons who secured jobs in the organised sector during 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of persons in organised sectors both in public and private sectors ; and

(c) the number of women in both sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (S. IRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). No specific survey has been conducted of persons who secured jobs in the organised sector during 1984. However, information about the number of persons employed in the organised sector is being collected on regular basis under the Employment Market Information Programme in respect of all public sector establishments and private sector non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons. The latest information collected thereunder is given below :

Year (as on 31st March)	Employment in the organised sector (in lakhs)			
	Persons		Women	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1983	164.3	75.2	16.9	13.1
1984 (Provisional)	168.7	73.4	17.7	12.8

Shortage of Newsprint in Karnataka

1941. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2146 on 8th April, 1985 regarding shortage of Newsprint in Karnataka and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Contents of the appeal made by the 'small' and 'medium' newspapers regarding supply of newsprint

to them are still awaited from the Govt. of Karnataka. The same shall be laid on the Table of the House when received. However, there is no shortage of newsprint.

Telecast of "Hum Log"

1942. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of episodes of 'Hum Log' so far produced and shown on the National hook-up of the TV and those under production and the estimated expenditure incurred thereon ;

(b) whether the rating of this soap opera has come down recently and the viewers are becoming bored ;

(c) the earnings of the TV as a result of commercialisation of this opera and which of the companies sponsored it from time to time ;

(d) whether the staff of Doordarshan are also involved in the sponsored programme of 'Hum Log' and the amount, if any, paid to them for their roles in acting and production ; and

(e) the time by which this opera is likely to be discontinued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A total of 119 episodes of the serial 'Hum Log' would have been telecast by 5-8-1985. The series is likely to continue for some time.

M/s. Time & Space Video Communication offered to produce this serial and get it sponsored over Doordarshan. Doordarshan is not involved with the actual production of programmes and has not incurred any expenditure on making the serial.

(b) The audience research survey conducted in Delhi in early July, 1985 has revealed that the viewing of the serial was cent percent.

(c) The sponsors pay Rs. 35,000/- per episode to Doordarshan as telecast fee. The gross revenue to Doordarshan from the telecast of this series upto 5-8-1985 would be Rs. 41.61 lakhs. The serial has been sponsored by M/s. Colgate Palmolive, Food Specialities Ltd. and Richardson Hindustan Ltd. from time to time.

(d) Doordarshan exercises only supervisory control over the programme content through an Executive Producer is a senior class-I officer. No remuneration is paid to him by the sponsors for this purpose.

(e) The serial is likely to continue for some time.

Identification of Zones for Deep Sea Fishing

1943. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted recently or is proposed to be conducted to identify the various zones for deep sea fishing ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether private sector of the Indian fishing industry is also being asked to participate in this programme and build necessary infrastructure like proper landing facilities, cold storages and auction services ; and

(d) the particulars of the companies in the Bay of Bengal fishing zone who have come forward to take part in this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fishery Survey of India has completed demersal fishery resources survey upto 40 fathoms depth. Survey has been completed for demersal fishery resources in some zones namely Wadge Bank, Gulf of Mannar and areas off Kerala and Karnataka. Surveys are in progress off South Tamil Nadu, South Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Surveys have been proposed/initiated off Goa, South Maharashtra, North Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Fishery Chart of Wadge Bank has been published. Results of deep sea resources surveys are published in the form of bulletines, newsletters etc.

(c) Survey programmes are planned to meet the requirement of Indian Fishing Industry. Programmes are chalked out at the regional level by the Consultative Group represented by private sector of the Indian Fishing Industry. Private sectors

are not being asked by the Government of India to participate in the building of infrastructure facilities.

(d) No company in Bay of Bengal fishing zone has come forward to participate in the survey programme.

**Selection of Programmes Telecast
by Doordarshan**

1944. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan has been tailoring its sponsored programmes apparently to serve vested interests ;

(b) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the selection of sponsored commercial programmes ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the levied charges therefor ;

(d) whether the viewers have expressed their misgivings about these programmes promoting an elitist and consumerist culture ; and

(e) if so, the action Government pro-

pose to take to evolve a balanced and fair policy for programme selections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The proposal submitted to Doordarshan is first considered for approval of the theme and the treatment of the programme. Once this is approved, the Producer is required to submit a pilot of the proposed programme which is previewed by a Committee consisting of Director General, Doordarshan ; *Deputy Director General, Doordarshan and the concerned Controller of Programmes in the Directorate General, Doordarshan. If the pilot is approved by the Committee, the Producer is given clearance for production of the series. He is also expected to keep up the standard of the series. The programmes are normally accepted on the basis of their intrinsic merits and are governed by the code for commercial advertising on TV. The rates for sponsorship of programmes on Doordarshan are given in the Statement below :

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement Showing Doordarshan Rate Structure with effect from November, 1984

Programme Category	Delhi/Mussorie/ Jaipur/Raipur/ Muzaffarpur/ LPTs.	Bombay/Pune Panaji	Calcutta/Madras Jalandhar/ Amritsar	Lucknow/ Kanpur/ Hyderabad/ Bangalore	Srinagar	National network
SPONSORED PROGRAMMES OF DOORDARSHAN						
Super 'A' Special	37,500	25,000	12,500	10,000	10,000	1,25,000
Super 'A'	30,000	20,000	10,000	7,500	7,500	1,00,000
'A'	18,000	8,600	6,000	4,000	4,000	60,000
'B'	12,000	6,400	4,000	3,000	3,000	40,000
'C'	6,000	3,200	2,000	1,600	1,600	20,000
SPONSORED PROGRAMMES PRODUCED BY SPONSORS						
30/25 minutes with 2 minutes free time	10,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	35,000
15/12½ minutes with 1 minutes free time	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
SPONSORED PROGRAMMES IMPORTED BY SPONSORS						
30 minutes with 40 seconds free commercial time	40,000	25,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	1,10,000
15 minutes with 20 seconds free commercial time	20,000	12,500	6,250	3,750	3,750	55,000

Formulation of Special Rice Production Programme

1945. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the initiative of the late Prime Minister, a special rice production programme was formulated for the Eastern States including Orissa to improve productivity in these areas ;

(b) if so, broad features thereof ;

(c) the details of the assistance rendered by the Central Government ; and

(d) the achievements so far made in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The Special rice production programme is being implemented in 417 selected blocks in the States of Assam (27), Bihar (118), Madhya Pradesh (40), Orissa (63), Uttar Pradesh (102) and West Bengal (67), as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Broad features of the programme are given in the statement below.

(c) The total financial outlay (govt. of India's share) under this programme for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 20.00 crores. The assistance to be rendered by the Central Govt. during 1985-86 is—Rs. 135 lakhs for Assam, Rs. 348.10 lakhs for Bihar, Rs. 200 lakhs for Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 315 lakhs for Orissa, Rs. 420.60 lakhs for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 335 lakhs for West Bengal.

(d) The Special rice production programme is being implemented only from the current year. However, under the rice pilot project implemented in seven blocks of Orissa during 1984-85 programmes covering supply of inputs at

subsidised prices, sale of farm implements with subsidy demonstrations training, intensive extension works and pest and diseases control were taken up. An outlay of Rs. 66.01 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 9.43 lakhs per block was sanctioned for this, Central Section scheme with 100% central assistance.

Statement

The broad features of the Special Rice Production programme being implemented during 1985-86 in six Eastern States are given below :

1. The Special Rice Production programme is being implemented in 417 selected blocks in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
2. It aims at removing the constraints to Rice Production at the block level.
3. The financial outlays under this programme will be shared equally by the Govt. of India and the State Governments.
4. The State Government will have flexibility to divert funds from one item to the another item.
5. Under this programme the farm level subsidies will be so administered that at least 60% of the subsidies flow to the small and marginal farmers.
6. As the constraints vary from block to block within the State strategies to be adopted would also vary.
7. Efforts will be made to improve supply of necessary inputs like quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, plant protection equipment, farm implements and other in-

infrastructure facilities will be developed. Besides long term works like development of irrigation facilities improvement of drainage etc. would also be taken up.

8. For quick transfer of technology intensified training programme for extension workers and farmers including farm labourers would be organised.
9. For taking up long term improvement programmes like construction of irrigation channels, improvement of drainage, exploitation of ground water and development of other infrastructure facilities etc. the assistance available under schemes like NREP, RLEGP, IRDP etc. will also be utilized.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

1946. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of "Krishi Vigyan Kendras" that have been set up in the country so far ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras' in all the districts of the country ;

(c) if so, by which year such a proposal is going to be implemented ; and

(d) other steps proposed to be taken to promote scientific farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Eighty-nine Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been set-up in the country so far.

(b) Yes, Sir. The target is to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the districts of the country.

(c) The establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in all the districts of the country will be taken up in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources.

(d) A number of other transfer of technology projects i.e., National Demonstrations, Operational Research Projects, Lab-to-Land, All India Coordinated Research Project for Upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. are being implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for promoting scientific farming in the country. These projects are proposed to be further strengthened during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

New Master Plan for Delhi

1947. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a master plan for Delhi ;

(b) if so, the changes made in the new master plan for Delhi ;

(c) the time by which the new master plan is expected to be implemented ; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Master Plan for Delhi is in operation since 1962.

(b) to (d). Master Plan for Delhi is proposed to be modified extensively with a perspective upto the year 2001. D.D.A. published modification proposals on 6-4-85 inviting objections/suggestions.

DDA are processing the modifications proposed together with objection/suggestion under the provision of D.D. Act 1957. This will take few months time.

Request to States to purchase Wheat for Development Programmes

1948. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total stock of foodgrains particularly of wheat with the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether to dispose of the wheat stock, the Central Government have asked the States to buy wheat and supply it to workers engaged in development programmes like road building, irrigation works etc. and have also increased the quantity of wheat supplied under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) ; and

(c) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto, particularly of the Orissa Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The foodgrains stock held by the Food Corporation of India as on 30-6-1985 was 19.50 million tonnes out of which 12.54 million tonnes was in form of wheat,

(b) Considering the present availability of wheat stock, the States have been permitted to distribute foodgrains at their discretion at the rate of 2 Kg. per manday to workers under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/ Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), the additional 1 Kg. of foodgrain being in the form of wheat. Further augmentation of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) by use of surplus wheat is under consideration of the Government.

(c) So far, only Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has asked for additional foodgrains under the programme. No communication has been received from Govt. of Orissa so far in this regard.

Introduction of Coupon System at DMS and Mother Dairy Booths

1949. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that because of change shortage consumers have to pay more for milk at Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy booths ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce coupon system in these booths ; and

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Mother Dairy has reported that there have been no such complaints pertaining to its booths. A few complaints have been received by the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) authorities from the consumers alleging that the DMS Depot staff have not been returning adequate change due to shortage of coins.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

F.C.I. Godowns

1950. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India's godowns in the country, State-wise as on 31 March, 1985 ;

(b) the number of new godowns opened during 1984-85 State-wise ; and

(c) the number of such godowns lo-

cated in Bihar with their storage capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below :

(c) As on 31-3-1985, the number of godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Bihar, owned and hired taken together, was 87 and their total storage capacity was 6.46 lakh tonnes.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of godowns with FCI as on 31-3-1985	Number of godowns opened by FCI during 1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Assam	46	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141	—
3.	Bihar	87	—
4.	Gujarat	40	13
5.	Haryana	149	59
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—
8.	Karnataka	47	—
9.	Kerala	37	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	270	26
11.	Maharashtra	34	1
12.	Meghalaya	4	—
13.	Manipur	4	—
14.	Nagaland	4	—
15.	Orissa	50	2
16.	Punjab	345	90
17.	Rajasthan	129	15
18.	Sikkim	2	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	89	4
20.	Tripura	7	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	263	66
22.	West Bengal	248	4
23.	Delhi	4	—
24.	Goa	1	—
25.	Mizoram	2	—
26.	Pondicherry	1	—
Total :		2025	280

[Translation]

**Minimum wages from Bidi Workers
in States**1951. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV :SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

(a) the minimum wages fixed for
Bidi labourers by various States upon
June 1985 indicating the name of States ;

(b) the names of States which are not
paying the revised wages to the labourers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many
States have arbitrarily fixed different
rates of wages and if so, the details
thereof ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that
there has been a long standing demand
to bring uniformity in rates of wages
for bidi labourers ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by
Government to fix uniform wages on the
national level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
T. ANJIAH) : (a) The upto-date
information is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha
as soon as possible.

(b) While there may be complaints
about non-implementation of minimum
wages against individual employers, it
would not be correct to say that the
States are not paying the revised wages.

(c) No specific instance of any State
having arbitrarily fixed different wages
has been brought to the notice of the
Ministry of Labour. The State Govern-
ment are expected to follow the procedure
laid down under the Minimum Wages
Act, 1948.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The question of uniformity in
minimum wages in general and in the
Bidi Industry in particular has been
discussed at a number of meetings. The
general question of uniformity in wages
was discussed at the 31st Session of
the Labour Ministers' Conference held
in July, 1980. It was agreed at the
Conference that while absolute uniformity
is not possible, there should not be too
wide a disparity in wages prescribed by
neighbouring States as it might lead to
flight of industry from one State to the
other. Accordingly, the Conference
emphasised that while fixing/revising
minimum wages under the Minimum
Wages Act, due regard may be given to
the impact that the prescribed wages
might have on the industry in other
States especially the neighbouring ones.
The question was again discussed with
particular reference to the bidi industry
at the meeting of the Labour Ministers
of the concerned State Governments in
September, 1981 and a number of
recommendations were made to reduce
disparities.

Recently, the 35th Session of the
Labour Ministers' Conference held in
May, 1985 also recommended that
where there is a wide disparity in a
particular scheduled employment covering
two or more States efforts should be
made by all concerned to reduce disparity.
The general question of having a National
Minimum Wage, which *inter-alia* covers
issues concerning disparity in wages, is
at present under the consideration of
the Group of Ministers constituted by
the 35th Session of the Labour Ministers'
Conference (May, 1985).

**Issue of Service Cards to Bidi-Workers
by Factory owners**1952. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR
YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of bidi
workers in the country at present ;

(b) whether the number of bidi workers is going up every year due to unemployment problem ;

(c) the number and names of the States in the country where service cards are issued to bidi workers by the factory owners and the State-wise number of such workers ; and

(d) whether Government propose to enact a Central legislation to make it obligatory on the part of factory owners to issue service cards to the bidi workers and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). A

Statement showing the present reported position of beedi workers state-wise is given in the Statement I below. From 30.96 lakh workers in 1981, the number has risen to 32.10 lakhs in 1985.

(c) Identity Cards are issued not only by the employers but also by the Welfare Organisation and State authorities. State-wise position of issue of identity cards is given in Statement-II below.

(d) Under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, it is obligatory on the part of employers to issue identity cards to their employees.

Statement - I

		(in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50
2.	Bihar	3.50
3.	Gujarat	0.50
4.	Karnataka	3.00
5.	Kerala	1.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00
7.	Maharashtra	2.50
8.	Orissa	1.60
9.	Rajasthan	1.00
10.	Tamil Nadu	2.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4.50
12.	West Bengal } Assam } Tripura } Meghalaya }	4.50
Total :		32.10

Statement-II

		(in lakhs)
1. Karnataka	...	2.58
2. Kerala	...	0.48
3. Orissa	...	0.57
4. West Bengal & Tripura	...	0.15
5. Rajasthan & Gujarat	...	0.63
6. Andhra Pradesh	...	1.15
7. Tamil Nadu	...	0.86
8. Uttar Pradesh	...	0.78
9. Bihar	...	0.90
10. Maharashtra	...	0.56
11. Madhya Pradesh	...	2.70
Total :		11.36

Shortage of Drinking Water in Bihar

1953. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that this year almost all the towns of the State of Bihar including Patna and large number of villages were affected by acute shortage of drinking water ;

(b) if so, whether Centre has provided any financial assistance to the State to solve the problem ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether State Government have sent a scheme for meeting the drinking water shortage in Patna ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-

FOOR) : (a) No such report has been received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c). Does not arise. However, under the normal Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Central grants amounting to Rs. 455 lakhs have been released to the Government of Bihar during the current year for coverage of problem villages.

(d) to (f). State Government has prepared a feasibility report for augmenting water supply in the three towns of Patna, Ranchi and Dhanbad-Jharua at a cost of Rs 102.05 crores and has sought World Bank assistance for executing this project. The report is presently under consideration of the World Bank. The Bihar Government has been requested to make adequate budgetary provision in the Plan.

[English]

Diversification of cropping pattern

1954. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed their policy for the diversification of existing cropping pattern and if so, the guidelines issued in this regard ;

(b) the details regarding the performance of the different States during the Sixth Plan towards diversification of cropping pattern ; and

(c) the details regarding its implementation in the State of Orissa during Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Government have been reviewing its policy for the diversification of existing cropping pattern from time to time. General guidelines issued in this regard, *inter-alia* relate to :

- (i) introduction of most efficient crops in different agro-climatic conditions ;
- (ii) Expansion of area under pulses and oilseeds under irrigated conditions and cultivation of short-duration varieties of moong in summer season as catch crop ; and
- (iii) introduction of non-traditional crops like soyabean and sunflower.

(b) During the Sixth Plan, following trends have been observed :

- (i) *Rice* : The area is showing increasing trend in the States of

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal ; declining trend in Tamil Nadu and fluctuation in Bihar and Karnataka.

- (ii) *Wheat* : There is increasing trend in area in all major growing States except West Bengal where it has shown a declining trend

- (iii) *Coarse-grains* : The area has registered an increase in the States of Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan ; declining trend in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh ; and is fluctuating in the remaining States.

- (iv) *Pulses* : Increasing trend in area has been observed in all the major States except Bihar, Punjab and West Bengal where it has shown a declining trend. In Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh the area has been fluctuating from year to year.

- (v) *Groundnut* : The area has shown a slightly increasing trend in all the major growing States.

- (vi) *Rapeseed & Mustard* : The area has shown an increasing trend in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh it has marginally declined.

(c) The details of changes in cropping pattern during Sixth Five Year Plan in Orissa are given below :

(Lakh hectares)

Crop	Area during 1979-80 (Base Year)	Area during 1983-84
Rice	41.17	43.64
Wheat	0.51	0.64
Coarsegrains	6.36	6.88
Pulses	16.51	16.95
Total foodgrains	64.55	68.10
Groundnut	1.75	2.79
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.45	1.33

Export of cows to India by Netherlands

1955. SHRI AMARSINH RAT-HAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Netherlands is willing to export cows to India ;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions ; and

(c) the places where these cows are likely to be kept and by when these are likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Ministry has not received such a proposal from the Netherlands Government

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Allocation of Flats under SFS in Vijay Mandal Enclave and in East Kailash

1956. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3131 on 13 August, 1984 and No. 6175 on 13 May, 1985 regarding of flat under SFS in Vijay Mandal Enclave and in East Kailash and state :

(a) whether the flats of category II in Vijay Mandal Enclave under the SFS of Delhi Development Authority are not yet ready for handing over to allottees ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay which is causing great hardship to allottees ;

(c) the action taken by Government to complete the construction of these flats at an early date ; and

(d) the time by which these flats will be handed over to allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (d). Flats of category II in Vijay Mandal Enclave under the SFS were planned to be completed by June, 1985. Despite best efforts of the DDA these could, however, not be completed for reasons stated as under :—

- (1) Non-availability of land,
- (2) Stay Order from High Court,
- (3) Shortage of materials.

These difficulties have by and large now been solved and the DDA have been directed to complete construction of these houses as soon as possible.

Provident Fund Paid by M/s Continental Commercial Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi

1957. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees presently working with M/s Continental Commercial Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi and in its branches all over the country ; and

(b) how much amount of Provident Fund and Insurance was paid by M/s. Continental Commercial Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., to the Government during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, the number of employees working with M/s. Continental Commercial Co., New Delhi and its branches is 295.

(b) The requisite information is as given below :

Year	P.F. Contribution paid	Insurance (EDLI)
1981-82	1,28,668.75	8,783.25
1982-83	3,08,460.50	10,526.00
1983-84	3,27,294.00	11,170.25

Blocking of Capital of National Consumers Cooperative Federation

1958. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that entire share capital, reserves and surpluses of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation have been blocked in unproductive assets and the liquidity position has become extremely precarious ;

(b) whether this has resulted in NCCF depending on bank borrowings ;

(c) whether an inspection report, submitted in June, by a Joint Secretary of the Government of India has been examined ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the suggestion made in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). The owned funds of the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited comprising share capital, reserves and surpluses amounted to Rs. 458.67 lakhs as on 30th June, 1984. Rs. 123.31 lakhs have been invested in fixed assets. The balance amount of Rs. 335.36 lakhs has been used as working capital. A total amount of Rs. 342.38 lakhs, as on 30th June, 1985, is blocked as sundry debt for more than one year. This has resulted in a tight liquidity position and the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited has to depend on

bank borrowings. The inspection report of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India is being considered by the NCCF. The main recommendations of the inspection report are that the NCCF should evolve a clear-cut purchase policy and formulate delegation of administrative and financial powers to the officers working at regional and branch levels for smooth business operations as well as a suitable credit policy laying down guidelines facilitating business and ensuring prompt recoveries. The report also recommends streamlining the personnel policy and evolving proper norms for creation of posts. The NCCF should take prompt steps to recover overdue outstanding amount.

Social Forestry Programmes for Rural Landless People

1959. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to give opportunity to rural landless people to take up Social Forestry Programme from out of the funds made available under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines given in this regard ;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to grant the right to enjoy the fruits and haves of the trees to the poor people who have grown those trees in Government lands ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). 20% of the funds allocated for NREP/RLEGP are earmarked for social forestry works. The social forestry works under these programmes are generally taken up on Govt. or community lands. Under the guidelines issued for social forestry scheme under NREP/RLEGP it has been suggested to the State/UT Governments to consider allotting of trees planted under the scheme to individuals in the target group families for maintenance and security of the trees on payment of wages for the work involved. The beneficiaries could also be given the right to the usufruct of the allotted trees.

Dimolition of Bungalows/Flats in New Delhi

1960. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) number of old bungalows and flats being already dismantled in New Delhi include those allotted to Members of Parliament ;

(b) the proposed use of the land so vacated and whether new multi-storey buildings will replace the old ones ; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred and the additional benefits estimated ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Holiday Homes for Central Government Employees

1961. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up holiday homes for Central Government employees in various hill stations/important tourist centres ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the existing holiday homes for Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). Proposals for setting up of Holiday Homes in the undermentioned cities are receiving the attention of the Government :

(i) Puri

(ii) Goa (Panjim)

(iii) Darjeeling

(iv) Varanasi

(v) Srinagar.

(c) Holiday Homes under the Ministry of Works & Housing are available in the under-mentioned cities :

(i) Shimla

(ii) Mussoorie

(iii) Kanyakumari.

Shifting of Government Offices to Nagpur

1962. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the heavily congestion of Government offices in Delhi, Government propose to shift some of the offices to Nagpur (Maharashtra) ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) by when a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Proposal for shifting of some Central Government offices located in Delhi to places outside Delhi including Nagpur has been under active consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). At this stage it is not possible to furnish detailed information and to say when a final decision will be taken.

Gap Between Production and Demand of Sugar

1964. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will

the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) the gap between the production and demand of sugar in the country during the last 5 years, year-wise ; and

(b) the yield area for sugarcane and the increase in the production during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The figures of production and internal consumption of sugar from 1980-81 sugar year onwards are as under :

Sugar Year	Sugar Production	(lakh tonnes) Internal Consumption
1980-81	51.48	49.90
1981-82	84.38	57.11
1982-83	82.32	64.79
1983-84	59.16	75.70
1984-85 (Estimated)	61.00	81.75

The demand/requirement of sugar for internal consumption for a particular year is met from the sugar production during that year together with the carry-over stocks of sugar at the beginning of the year. Moreover, imported sugar has also been utilised for meeting the require-

ment of internal consumption in some of the years.

(b) The figures of area under sugar cane, yield per hectare and production of sugar cane for the above period are as under :

Sugar Year	Area under cane (Million hectares)	Yield per hectare (tonnes)	Sugarcane production (Million tonnes)
1980-81	2.67	57.84	154.25
1981-82	3.19	58.36	186.36
1982-83	3.36	56.44	189.51
1983-84	3.17	55.90	177.02
1984-85 (Estimated)	2.92	59.93	175.00

Provident Fund of Workers

1965. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the "Ananda Bazar Patrika", Calcutta dated 6 July, 1985 that tea plantation workers of West Bengal have not been getting their provident fund;

(b) whether Government have received any Complaints that workers of Shri Hanuman Steel Industry Kharagpur, West Bengal (AC No. WB/15916 Group 23-B) are getting no information regarding their provident fund;

(c) whether Government are aware of the malfunctioning of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office at Calcutta; and

(d) what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is not, however, correct to say that the tea plantation workers are not getting their provident fund. According to Provident Fund authorities, the claims of outgoing members are settled expeditiously, provided that the claims received are complete in all respect.

(b) Yes, Sir. The annual account slips for the year 1980-81 is reported to have been supplied on 19-4-85. The RPFC has been directed to issue the accounts slips for the subsequent years also.

(c) and (d). There have been complaints regarding non-settlement of claims, delay in transfer of account etc. EPF authorities have been instructed to take all possible steps for expeditious settlement of claims and transfer of accounts.

Spurious Gas Appliances

1966. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that several spurious gas appliances have been seized by the Delhi Police recently;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the manufacturers of spurious gas appliances; under section 78-79 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection and particulars of spurious gas appliances and incriminating documents seized; and

(d) the remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Crime Branch of the Delhi Police conducted a raid, under orders of the Court, at three different places in Delhi on 25-4-1985. The stock seized by the Police was deposited in the Malkhana of the concerned police station and a compliance report to this effect was sent to the concerned Court for further legal action under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(c) Since the offence is non-cognizable in nature, no arrest was made by the police. A list of spurious gas appliances and incriminating document seized by the police is given in the statement below.

(d) The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 contains adequate penal provisions for applying false trade marks and for selling goods bearing false marks. The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 also contains provisions to deal with these practices.

Grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary consumer organisations for generating

consumer awareness by organising consumer education programmes.

Statement

List of spurious gas appliances and incriminating documents seized by Delhi Police

Sr. No.	Place raided	Items seized
1.	C-54, Mohindera Enclave, G.T. Karnal Road, P.S. Kingsway Camp, Delhi	(i) 11 complete sets of super flame chromium plated premium model. (ii) 15 bodies of premium model gas stove without burners. (iii) 2 complete sets of Glax model gas stoves. (iv) 170 cartons of super flame Premium model. (v) 235 Front super flame name plates for Premium model. (vi) 255 specification plates of super flame gas stove. (vii) 200 plastic seals for super flame gas stove. (viii) 63 Parking steps of super flame gas stove. (ix) 8 pieces of guarantee cards. (x) 70 name plates of Galax model S. Flame
2.	M/s. Bhatnagar Bros., E/2, DDA Flats, Model Town, Delhi	(i) 2 pieces chromium plated premium model with carton. (ii) 3 Super chromium plates galax model without burners. (iii) 1 painted model super flame Galax model. (iv) 26 specification labels of super flame. (v) 1 piece super flame front plate. (vi) 4 pointed cartons of super flame.
3.	Keshav Garg, 7, Sahipur Village, P.S. Adarsh Nagar, Delhi.	(i) 25 super flame gas stove premium model without carton. (ii) 5 superflame premium model chromium plated with cartons. (iii) 25 superflame cartons premium model. (iv) 63 superflame Guarantee Cards. (v) 69 Instruction cards of Superflame. (vi) 7 packing slips of superflame. (vii) 29 Name plates front premium model. (viii) 5 Gear Name plates of gas stove of Superflame.

Time Limit Restriction on Group Housing Societies for Construction of Flats

1967. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Group Housing Societies to which DDA allotted land during the last three years;

(b) the locations where DDA allotted land to the group Housing Societies;

(c) whether some of the Group Housing Societies have been allotted land in South Delhi;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether DDA has imposed any time limit restrictions on Group Housing Societies to build their flats on the allotted land; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Three lists giving the

names are in the form of a shown statement below.

(b) The land has been allotted in the following localities :

(i) Pitampura

(ii) Rohtak Road

(iii) Bodella

(iv) CBD Shahdara

(v) Gita Colony

(vi) Mayur Vihar

(vii) Mandawali Fazalpur

(viii) Chill/Dhallupura and

(ix) Rohini.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The societies are required to complete the construction of flats within two years from the date of giving of possession of the land.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Cooperative Group Housing Societies to whom Allotment has been made in 1st Batch During the Year-1982.

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
1.	Jeewan Anand	8.	Mausam
2.	Lok Sabha Sectt.	9.	Nav Sena
3.	Polytechnic Staff	10.	Nirman
4.	Rajya Sabha Sectt.	11.	Jai Shiv
5.	Jawahar Lal	12.	Shiv Vihar
6.	Triveni	13.	Madhur
7.	Pragati	14.	Jahaz

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
15.	Venus	42.	Patel
16.	Liberal	43.	Delhi University Staff
17.	Defence	44.	Vikas Sheel
18.	Mahamanav	45.	South India
19.	Virat	46.	Sunchri Bagh
20.	North End	47.	Unique
21.	Sahrideya	48.	Lai Joyti
22.	Vindhyachal	49.	Shree Jagdamba
23.	Lord Bodha	50.	Nav Shakti Sadan
24.	Land & Housing	51.	Chetak
25.	Raksha Karamchari	52.	A.P.M.C.
26.	Parmarth	53.	Bhagya Lakshmi
27.	New Nalanda	54.	New Young Friends
28.	I.C.S.S.R.	55.	Shree Sai Baba
29.	Krishi	56.	State Swastik
30.	Ganga	57.	The Veer
31.	New Development	58.	Sahyog
32.	Evershine	59.	Ekta
33.	Surya Kiran	60.	Amit
34.	Priya Sadan	61.	Sunder
35.	Sunrise	62.	New Venus
36.	Ravi	63.	Sant Tulsī Dass
37.	Raksha Vikas	64.	Sukhdham
38.	Juptier	65.	Maitri Nagar
39.	Lok Vihar	66.	Guru
40.	Kakateeya	67.	Kamdhenu
41.	Nav Shakti	68.	Atam Vallabh

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
69.	Voer Puru	96.	New Goodwill
70.	Priya	97.	Rang Rasayan
71.	Adarsh Bhavan	98.	New Model
72.	Kedar	99.	Sheetal
73.	Suvidha	100.	The Model
74.	D.S.I.D.C.	101.	The Jaina
75.	Milan Sar	102.	Nav Kunj
76.	Talagang	103.	New Delux
77.	Associated Company	104.	Canara
78.	Central Delhi	105.	Silver Dok
79.	Royal	106.	Pharmaceuticals
80.	Maheshwari	107.	Naveentam
81.	Welcome	108.	Farmers
82.	Lok Nayak	109.	Narvana
83.	Vinoba	110.	Kanchan Bhanga
84.	Lucky Home	111.	Geetanjali
85.	New Swastik	112.	Vikalp
86.	Kala Vihar	113.	Pink
87.	Dhauri Dhar	114.	Tehsil Alipur
88.	Agroha	115.	New Saraswati
89.	Cosy Home	116.	Rama Krishna
90.	Neethi	117.	Sanskrit Nagar
91.	IVT	118.	Sri Mahaveer
92.	Tarun Sevak	119.	New Modern
93.	Adarsh	120.	Pragati Sheel
94.	Saket	121.	Saraswati Enclave
95.	Delhi Citizen	122.	Delhi Watch Dealers

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
123.	Vasundhra	151.	Kaymes
124.	Sri Ganesh	152.	Sagar
125.	Rajdhani	153.	Lovely
126.	Overseas Young Friends	154.	Saraswati
127.	Maurya	155.	Arun
128.	Climex	156.	Bharat
129.	Multan	157.	Northern Zone Physically Handicapped
130.	East West	158.	Chitrakut
131.	Printers	159.	Jeevan Beema Vikas Adhikari
132.	Shanti	160.	Nav Rachna
133.	Varun Vihar	161.	Railway Employees
134.	Young Friends	162.	Vivek
135.	Vasudha	163.	Hans Bhavan
136.	New India	164.	Lino's
137.	Neelgiri	165.	Vasant
138.	Ahinsa	166.	I.F.S.
139.	Airmen & Sailors	167.	Hindustan Times
140.	The Anubhav	168.	South Delhi University Teachers
141.	H.I.L.	169.	Lawyers
142.	The O.F.G.	170.	Indian Airlines
143.	The Manav	171.	I.I.T.D. Teachers
144.	Sanmanya	172.	Delhi Police
145.	Inderprastha	173.	Una.
146.	Educational	174.	Ved Janak
147.	Verdhrman	175.	Anand Lok
148.	Punjabi Saudagar	176.	The Supreme
149.	Sadar	177.	Fine Home
150.	Golden		

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
178.	Aditi	206.	Kohinoor
179.	Delton	207.	Oriental
180.	Dhruva	208.	Aruna
181.	Uttranchal	209.	Sara
182.	Chetna	210.	Kallol
183.	Nav Nirman	211.	Ajanta
184.	Everest Himalaya	212.	General
185.	Ekta Vihar	213.	Mitradeep
186.	Deepa	214.	Ashishwang
187.	Oxford	215.	Paradise
188.	Water & Power Engineers	216.	Parshant
189.	New Young Association	217.	Vandana
190.	Navkala	218.	Bathlas
191.	Deshbandhu	219.	Kirpal
192.	Brothers	220.	Ksheer Sagar
193.	Delhi Govt. Servants	221.	Neelkanth
194.	Link House	222.	Panch Mahal
195.	Tarang	223.	Shikha
196.	Retreat	224.	Friends
197.	Engineers	225.	Parasnath
198.	Nigam	226.	Navniti
199.	Vijay Lakshmi	227.	Kothari
200.	Saraswati Kunj	228.	Prince
201.	Man Singh	229.	IFUNA
202.	Udyogic Karamchari	230.	Central Govt. Servants
203.	Delhi Parshasan Adhikari	231.	Amarpall
204.	Retired & Retiring Govt. Servants	232.	Takshila
205.	Parivar		

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
233.	Himalaya	248.	Puja
234.	Jaylakshmi	249.	Meena
235.	Okhla	250.	Vidisha
236.	Shivani	251.	Delhi Rajdhani
237.	Vardan	252.	Sudershan
238.	New Surya Kiran	253.	Nav Kranti
239.	Agarsen	254.	Technology
240.	Natraj Vihar	255.	Balco
241.	Sahvikas	256.	SC&ST Govt. Empl.
242.	Manpower	257.	Vidyut
243.	Moonlight	258.	Nav Bharat Times
244.	Kunnargo	259.	Company Law
245.	Ashirvad	260.	Mayurdhwaj.
246.	Delhi	261.	Hanuman Mangla
247.	Mithla	262.	Milan Vihar.

List of cooperative group housing societies to whom allotment has been made in 11th batch during the year-1983

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
1.	Civil Lines	10.	Delhi Advertising
2.	Jamuna Bazar	11.	Rishi
3.	Samrat Ashok	12.	Kirti
4.	Nagarjuna	13.	Samachar
5.	AIIMS Employees	14.	Jagriti
6.	Indian Express Employees	15.	Jivan Jyoti
7.	Glaxo	16.	The Shekhar
8.	Taj	17.	Prasara
9.	Sartaj	18.	United India

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
19.	O.C.S. Friends	47.	Galaxi
20.	Manav Vihar	48.	Mayapuri
21.	Aashiana	49.	Gujrat Sargodha
22.	The Parvana	50.	Dena
23.	Vaishali	51.	H.W.F.
24.	Ghronda	52.	Athyant
25.	High Land	53.	Vishal
26.	Delhi Punjabi	54.	New Supreme
27.	Gowa Sampada	55.	Paryatan Vihar
28.	Mansara	56.	The Starlite
29.	Surair	57.	Panchvati
30.	Navyug	58.	Airport
31.	RAS	59.	Sweet Home
32.	Panchdeep	60.	Nightangle
33.	Akash Bharti	61.	Amar Jyoti
34.	The Fancy	62.	Janhit
35.	Soochna	63.	Samaj Kalyan
36.	Diplomatic Mission	64.	Regal
37.	The Anamika	65.	Jai Santoshi Mata
38.	Amrit	66.	Citizens
39.	Saraswati Vihar	67.	N.D.M.C. Elect. Employees
40.	Allahabad Bank Staff	68.	Bhagwan Budha
41.	S.R.M.	69.	Natraj
42.	Amardeep	70.	Manavsathli
43.	Lok Nirman	71.	Prem Kutir
44.	Promise	72.	The Raja Enclave
45.	Vivek Vihar	73.	The Navyug Adarsh
46.	Ganga Triveni	74.	Arya Nagar

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
75.	Deluxe	103.	Vishva Karma
76.	Comsa	104.	Habitat
77.	Siddartha	105.	Ordinance
78.	Boarder Roads	106.	Manocha Bandhu
79.	Parvitaya Vikas	107.	New Progressive
80.	Aman	108.	Dainik Janyug
81.	Samant Bhadra	109.	MOD
82.	Upkar	110.	Khukhrain Sabha
83.	Ila	111.	Arunodeya
84.	Delhi Pradesh	112.	Jan Sevak
85.	Baba Barda Bahadur	113.	Vikrant
86.	Goodwill	114.	Jyoti
87.	The Arya	115.	Electors
88.	Laxmi	116.	Neel Kamal
89.	Gangawali Samaj	117.	Jhang
90.	Delhi Nivas	118.	Sandeep
91.	Dronacharya	119.	Brotherhood
92.	New Arya	120.	Capital
93.	C.E.L.	121.	Bijli
94.	Samrat	122.	Door Sanchar
95.	Abhinav	123.	S.B.I. Delhi Branch
96.	Sports	124.	New Delhi Apartment
97.	Police Computers	125.	Navin City
98.	Jay Kay	126.	Surangini
99.	Rose Wood Apartment	127.	Mangal
100.	Dharam Kunj	128.	Jai Triveni
101.	Adarsh Nirman	129.	Hindon
102.	Anupam	130.	N.D.S.E

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
131.	Antriksha	140.	Gosian Kewal Ramji
132.	Anekant	141.	E.S.I.C.
133.	Mahesh	142.	Pavitra
134.	Vidhya Vihar	143.	Poorti
135.	Sail	144.	The Leiah
136.	City	145.	Overseas
137.	Lahore	146.	New Vindhachal
138.	New Pragatisheel	147.	Nav Jagriti
139.	Indian Naval Employees		

List of cooperative group housing societies to whom allotment has been made in IIIrd batch during the Year-1983

Sr. No.	Name of the Society	Sr. No.	Name of the Society
1.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	9.	BAMCEF
2.	Pusa Agricultural Scientists	10.	Rose
3.	N.D.M.C. Employees	11.	Puneet
4.	N.P.L. Employees	12.	Nav Vikas
5.	Azad	13.	Laxmi Vihar
6.	Sita	14.	Class IV employees
7.	Aravali	15.	Slum & JJ Employees
8.	Janyug		

Implementation of Supreme Court's Judgement about Bonded and Migrant Labour in Stone Quarries, Faridabad

1968. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the efforts made by the Union Labour Minister to resolve the dispute of the stone quarry workers at Faridabad through tripartite talks, the dispute has remained unresolved;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court judgement in regard to the bonded and migrant labour in the stone quarries at Faridabad has remained unimplemented; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the Supreme Court judgement is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Four Tripartite meetings were convened in March April,

1985 to consider ways and means to redress the grievances of the workers. In the meanwhile, the Supreme Court had directed that a compliance report in respect of the directives issued by it in 1983 should be filed. The Supreme Court had also issued a directive about notification of minimum wages for the quarry workers in accordance with the awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum Labour Court Chandigarh.

The Supreme Court had issued 21 directives in 1983. Some of these directives pertained to the Central Government and some to the State Government. Both the Central Government and the State Government have filed affidavits in the Supreme Court stating that the Supreme Court directives have been complied with.

A preliminary notification regarding minimum wages for the quarry workers has also been issued. The Supreme Court has yet to deliver its judgement in this case. Further action in the matter will be taken in accordance with the judgement of the Court.

Provident Fund Insurance Linked Housing Scheme

1969. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Provident Fund Insurance Linked Housing Schemes have been successful in Singapore, Malaysia and elsewhere;

(b) whether Government propose to explore the launching of provident fund linked housing schemes in the country; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the housing schemes in operation in Singapore, Malaysia etc.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to finance construction of houses for members of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme from out of their provident fund contributions. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

[Translation]

Lifting of Edible Oil Quota by States

1970. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments do not lift their edible oil quotas in full quantity as allotted by the Centre;

(b) if so, the names of State Governments who have not been lifting their edible oil quota in full quantity during the last one year and the quantity of oil lifted short by each such State Government; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Some State Governments/ Union Territories do not lift their allocation in full.

(b). The information in respect of States who have not lifted their full quota during oil year 1984-85 (November, 1984 to 20th July, 1985) is given in the statement below.

(c). All State Governments have been asked to lift the allocated quantity of imported edible oils in full for distribution to consumers through fair price shops. Lifting performance is taken into account while making monthly allocation. Close monitoring of the lifting by States/ Union Territories is also done.

Statement

*Statement showing the States/Union Territories not lifted
the full allocation of imported edible oils.*

(Qty. Mts.)

State/U.T.	Allocation (Nov. 84 to July, 85)	Lifting (Nov. 84 to 20 July, 85)	Unlifted quantity (Nov. 84 to 20 July, 85)
Chandigarh	400	299	101
Delhi	20280	12992	7288
Haryana	12450	6849	5601
Himachal Pradesh	7750	5841	1909
Jammu & Kashmir	6475	1658	4817
Punjab	16000	11832	4168
Rajasthan	6960	5775	1186
Uttar Pradesh	25900	14974	10926
Lakshadweep	150	108	42
Pondicherry	2800	2714	86
Bihar	12250	3213	9037
Orissa	14300	2253	12047
West Bengal	85000	67699	17301
Andaman & Nicobar Island	40	15	25
Assam	6300	2537	3763
Arunachal Pradesh	300	15	285
Manipur	3810	3522	288
Mizoram	1720	1228	492
Nagaland	4490	4015	475
Sikkim	2160	733	1427
Tripura	1730	250	1480
Gujarat	46500	43867	2633
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	270	160	110
Goa	4250	3881	369
Madhya Pradesh	25950	16325	9625

Lifting of Imported sugar quota by states

1971. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of imported
sugar was not lifted by State Governments
immediate after its allotment ;

(b) if so, the names of the States
that delayed the lifting of the quota
indicating the period of delay separately
and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the quota of imported sugar
allotted, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) (a) to (c). Government
had finalised a scheme for meeting the
open market sugar requirements which
had come into effect from 1st June, 1985.
In addition to the indigenously produced
sugar released for meeting open market

requirements, certain quantity of imported
sugar was allotted to the State Govern-
ments for distribution to the consumers
at a price below Rs. 6 per kg. besides
some quantity to be sold by the Food
Corporation of India against tender/
auction. The quantity of imported sugar
allotted to the State Governments for
the months of June & July, 1985 was
0.75 lakh tonnes and 1.25 lakh tonnes
respectively. The State-wise quotas out
of these allocations for the said months
are shown in the Statement below. Due
to certain infrastructure deficiencies and
logistic problems, the off-take of imported
sugar in the month of June in the case
of almost all the States/Union Territories
was not satisfactory. However, these
problems have since been sorted out as
a result of which there has been a larger
off-take of imported sugar by the State
Governments in the month of July,
1985. With this streamlining it is
expected that availability would improve
as programmed resulting in reasonable
prices to the consumers.

Statement

*Statement Showing State-wise allotment of Imported sugar meant for free sale
during June, 1985 and July, 1985.*

(Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States	Quantity allotted	
		June, 1985	July, 1985
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4511	7519
2.	Andamans	67	112
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12	20
4.	Gujarat	5937	9896
5.	Karnataka	3796	6327
6.	Kerala	3285	5475
7.	Lakshdweep	15	25
8.	Maharashtra	11813	19690
9.	Pondicherry	40	42
10.	Tamil Nadu	4993	8322
11.	West Bengal	5289	8816

1	2	3	4
12.	Assam	1354	2257
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	70	117
14.	Bihar	4241	7069
15.	Chandigarh	207	345
16.	Delhi	1510	2517
17.	Goa	199	332
18.	Haryana	2233	3722
19.	Himachal Pradesh	368	613
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	381	635
21.	Madhya Pradesh	4262	7104
22.	Manipur	103	172
23.	Mizoram	38	63
24.	Meghalaya	97	162
25.	Nagaland	117	195
26.	Orissa	1442	2403
27.	Punjab	4509	7516
28.	Rajasthan	3877	6462
29.	Sikkim	43	72
30.	Tripura	153	255
31.	Uttar Pradesh	10046	16745
Total :		75008	125000

[English]

(b) Does not arise.

Workers Participation in Management

1972. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments are aware that the participation of workers in the management will not be useful unless the representatives of the workers are elected through secret ballot ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Government have not come to any such conclusion.

Installation of TV Relay Station at Dudhrej

1973. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the towns of Surendra Nagar, Wadhwas, Limbdi and Dhrangadhra in Gujarat are not receiving TV transmission from either Rajkot or Ahmedabad ;

(b) whether any representations have been made to instal a 1 KW T.V. relay station at Dudhrej near Surendranagar ; and

(c) if so, decision taken by in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) These towns lie on the fringe of the service area of High power TV Transmitters installed at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and the signal received is, therefore, weak.

(b) and (c). There have been representations from time to time for setting up of a TV Transmitter in Surendranagar District. Its provision would, however, depend upon future availability of resources.

Employees State Insurance Scheme for public and private sector employees

1974. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the steps taken so far to make the Employees State Insurance Scheme more attractive and acceptable to both public and private sector employees than what it is now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : The question of making the ESI Scheme more attractive and acceptable has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. Some of the major steps taken in this regard in the recent past are given below :—

- (1) With a view to ensuring speedy settlement of claims and payment of cash benefits to the insured persons, teler system of spot payments have been introduced in certain local offices.
- (2) Special arrangements have been made in Local, Regional and Headquarters office of the ESI Corporation for redressal of complaints and grievances of insured persons.
- (3) The State Governments have been advised to improve the quality

of medical care provided in ESI dispensaries and hospitals.

- (4) The ESI Corporation has undertaken a crash programme of construction of new hospitals for reducing dependence on reserved beds in Government and other hospitals.
- (5) The Corporation has been asked to have a feasibility study for computerisation of its accounting work done, so as to cut down delays.

Broadcast of Educational Programmes

1975. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of stations that would broadcast educational programmes to lend adequate support to the National Adult Education Programme and to facilitate the students of rural areas ;

(b) if so, how many such stations there are at present and the number of stations from where such broadcasts will be introduced ; and

(c) the number of stations proposed in Maharashtra and their locations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). At present there are 44 Education Programme Production units providing support to programmes of education for both rural and urban areas. Programmes produced at these units are broadcast by 74 stations. Of these, 22 programme productions units organise broadcasts in support of National Adult Education Programmes.

In its Draft 7th Five year Plan, AIR has drawn up a scheme for establishing 46 more education programme production

units for augmenting school, University and adult education programmes.

Five units are proposed to be set up in Maharashtra under the above scheme at Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Parbhani and Solapur.

The implementation of the above schemes in Maharashtra and else where depends on the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Extension of ESI Scheme to agricultural labourers

1976. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend the ESI scheme to the agricultural labourers who are above 60 years of age ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Government has no proposal to extend the ESI scheme to the agricultural labourers, who are above 60 years of age.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Introduction of National Capital Region Schemes for Metropolitan Cities

1977. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce scheme like National Capital Region Scheme for all metropolitan cities i.e. Madras, Bangalore, Jaipur, Pune etc. to decongest them ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). "Urban Development" and "Town Planning" are State subjects. Some State Governments like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, etc., have established authorities (such as Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority, Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and Madras Metropolitan Development Authority) for the purpose of planning, coordinating and supervising the proper, orderly and rapid development of the areas consisting of the State capitals and certain areas round about forming into a metropolitan region, in according with the State legislations enacted for the purpose. The Central Government have however no proposal to introduce schemes like National Capital Region for all the metropolitan cities in order to de-congest them.

New Newsprint Policy for Small and Medium Newspapers

1978. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new newsprint policy for the benefit of small and medium newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). While formulating the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1985-86, the interests of the small and medium newspapers will be duly taken into consideration. The Policy is likely to be finalised shortly.

Implementation of IRDP by States

1979. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Integrated Rural Development Programme has not been fully implemented by various State Governments ?

(b) whether more than half of the State Governments had not been prepared plans to implement the programme ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). At the all-India level, the physical and financial targets under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) have been exceeded during the Sixth Plan period. 15 States/Union Territories have achieved/exceeded the targets under IRDP and 4 States/UTs. have achieved between 80% to 100% of the targets in the Sixth Plan. In the North-Eastern region there were peculiar problems relating to lack of basic infrastructure, etc., which affected performance.

The evaluation report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Plann-

ing Commission has found from information collected at State level, that more than half of the States studied had not attempted preparation of Five Year perspective plans. However, the report also states that out of the 33 selected districts the perspective plan had been prepared for 17 districts. Further, the report says that from 1982-83 onwards the annual action plans were prepared for nearly all the blocks of the selected districts.

The preparation of such plans was provided in the programme guidelines and was being constantly pursued.

Stock of Foodgrains and Pulses with F.C.I.

1980. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated stock of each variety of foodgrains including pulses with the Food Corporation of India as on 30 June, 1985 ; and

(b) how much foodgrains have been procured during April to June, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 30-6-1985 were estimated as under :

(In million tonnes)		
Rice	...	6.95
Wheat	...	12.54
Coarsegrains	...	0.01
Total	...	19.50

In addition, 0.025 million tonnes of pulses/other foodgrains were also held by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) A total quantity of 11.08 million tonnes of foodgrains including 3.30 million tonnes by Food Corporation of India, were procured during April to June, 1985. In addition, 0.03 million tonnes of pulses/other of foodgrains were also purchased by the Food Corporation of India on commercial basis.

Urban Development Projects Financed by HUDCO and World Bank

1981. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation is co-financing some Urban Development Projects which are funded by external aid giving agencies like the World Bank;

(b) the details of projects that HUDCO is co-financing and the amount being financed by HUDCO for each of the projects; and

(c) the details of the projects and external aid giving agencies funding them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). HUDCO is co-financing along with World Bank an Urban Development Project in Madhya Pradesh. The World Bank approved a loan of US \$ 24.01 million (equivalent to Rs. 22,895 crores) out of which HUDCO would be provided Rs. 19.07 crores. HUDCO, would, however, be providing Rs. 31.46 crores to M.P. Housing Board after adding the balance from its own funds. The project would cover 10 small and medium towns in Madhya Pradesh comprising of components like:

1. Area Development.

2. Slum Upgradation.

3. Sanitation.

4. Municipal Maintenance.

5. Technical Assistance to benefit predominantly persons belonging to EWS and LIG categories.

Research Work on Oilseeds by Oilseeds Directorate, Hyderabad

1982. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oilseeds Directorate, Hyderabad is engaged in research work on oilseeds;

(b) details of the oilseeds crops entrusted to the Directorate for Research and results achieved so far;

(c) whether castor is one of the important oilseeds crops grown in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details of break-through made during the Fifth and Sixth Plans for increasing production of castor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULA CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directorate of Oilseeds Research has been entrusted with the coordination of research on oilseeds crops namely, groundnut, rapeseed mustard, sesamum, safflower, sunflower, linseed, castor and niger under an All India Coordinated Research Project.

A number of improved varieties have been developed and released in this project for cultivation as indicated below

Crop	No. of varieties	Yield Potential (Kg./ha)		National Average yield (kg/ha)
		Dry Farming	Irrigated	
Groundnut	38	800-1800	2000-3000	953
Rapeseed-mustard	20	800-1400	1500-2000	659
Sesamum	17	400- 800	—	283
Sunflower	5	800-1000	Upto 2000	407
Safflower	5	800-1500	Upto 2000	586
Niger	8	300- 450	—	296
Castor	8	500-1000	1000-1200	639
Linseed	11	900-1000	1500-2000	300

Appropriate Crop production and plant protection schedules have also been developed and recommended for adoption.

(c) Yes, Sir.

oper have been developed and recommended for adoption

(d) The following are the research highlights in respect of castor crop :

Expenditure on Furnishing of M.Ps. Flats/ Bungalows and Ministers Residences

- (i) High yielding and early maturing varieties, 'Aruna' and 'Bhagya' have been released for cultivation in Andhra Pradesh. Variety 'Sowonagya' has been recommended for inter-cropping systems involving redgram, cowpea and groundnut. A Hybrid, SHB-18 has been recommended for field trials in Andhra Pradesh.

1983. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (ii) To minimise production of castor, appropriate time of sowing, optimum plant population and fertiliser dosage required have been standardised.

(a) the total expenditure incurred on furnishing of M.Ps. flats and bungalows and Ministers Official residences during 1984-85 ; and

(b) the approximate expenditure involved in furnishing an M.P. flat in North or South Avenue and on an average how much an M.P. pays as rent for on officially furnished flat ?

- (iii) Integrated pest management schedules against castor semilo-

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction and Maintenance of M.Ps. Flats/Bungalows

1984. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of the M.Ps. flats and bungalows occupied by them have become unsafe largely due to the fact that these are old constructions and their maintenance is tardy ; and

(b) whether any survey has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) A large number of M.Ps. flats and bungalows have become very old. However, they have been kept in functionally livable condition.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Recruitment of Staff by CPWD for V.I.P. Areas in New Delhi

1985. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament pay rent for the flats and houses they are occupying and also pay rent for the furniture and other services rendered to them by the C.P.W.D. ;

(b) whether CPWD recruit permanent and temporary staff to look after the V.I.P. Bungalows and areas in New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the total number of temporary hands employed by the C.P.W.D. in 1984-85 to man the various 'enquiries' meant for the V.I.P. areas in New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 434.

Setting up Oil Banks in States

1986. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the setting up of oil banks with branches in States to supply oilseeds to mills and receive oil from oil producers at remunerative prices ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):

(a) and (b). A suggestion was received in this regard by the Government but it has not been found acceptable.

Conversion of ESI Corporation into an Autonomous Body

1987. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Employees State Insurance Corporation into an autonomous body ;

(b) if so, whether ESI hospitals are under the control of the State Governments ; and

(c) if so, whether the ESI Dispensaries and Hospitals will also be handed over to the ESI Corporation for proper co-ordination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is a body corporate set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Under the Act, the Corporation enjoys full autonomy in the matter of day to day administration.

(b) The ESI Hospitals in all the States/Union Territories, except in Delhi, are under the administrative control of the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(c) There is no proposal at present to transfer the administration of ESI dispensaries and Hospitals in the States/ Union Territories outside Delhi to the ESI Corporation.

**Sick Sugar Units Revitalised in
Karnataka**

1988. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many sick sugar units have been revitalised in Karnataka during the last two years ; and

(b) whether any amount out of the Sugar Development Fund has been released for providing assistance to sick sugar units ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Assistance from Sugar Development Fund is available to the sugar undertakings for certain specified purposes to such of the sugar undertakings as are eligible for finance from public financial institutions under their respective 'Soft Loan Scheme'. The sugar undertakings cannot be granted assistance from the Sugar Development Fund outside the scheme. The question of directly revitalising weak sugar units in any State from this Fund, therefore, does not arise.

Amendment to the Land Ceiling Act

1989. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government promised to bring a bill for amending Urban Land Ceiling Act about five years ago ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay ;

(c) whether the said amendment bill will be introduced during the current Session of Lok Sabha.

(d) if so, by what date ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The proposals for amendment of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are under active consideration and an amending bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed. However, it is difficult to indicate any precise date for its introduction (for obvious reasons).

**Assistance for Development of Selected
Regulated Markets for Commercial Crops**

1990. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what assistance was given to States by Central Government in 1984 for development of selected regulated markets for the development of infrastructure for handling commercial crops which include *inter-alia* betel leaves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : Under the central sector scheme for development of selected regulated markets, central assistance amounting to Rs. 71,44,100 was released during the year 1984-85 to various States for the development of infrastructural facilities in regulated markets handling identified commercial crops.

Operation Flood-II Scheme in Orissa

1991. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States where Operation Flood II programme is under implementation ;

(b) names of the different districts in Orissa where Operation Flood II programme has been started ;

(c) the main objectives of Operation Flood Programme; and

(d) the steps taken to cover more districts in Orissa under the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Operation Flood II Programme is under implementation in the States of (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Assam, (3) Bihar, (4) Gujarat, (5) Haryana, (6) Himachal Pradesh, (7) Karnataka, (8) Jammu & Kashmir, (9) Kerala, (10) Madhya Pradesh, (11) Maharashtra, (12) Orissa, (13) Punjab, (14) Rajasthan, (15) Sikkim (16) Tamil Nadu, (17) Tripura, (18) Uttar Pradesh, (19) West Bengal.

(b) Operation Flood II Programme is under implementation in Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar in Orissa.

(c) The main objectives of Operation Flood Programme is to develop a viable dairy industry in the country on cooperative lines to serve the nation's needs in milk and milk products.

(d) The Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Limited has taken up the question of inclusion of Sambalpur district under Operation Flood II, with the Indian Dairy Corporation.

Berthing Facilities for Deep Sea Vessels at Paradeep Port

1992. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paradeep Port Trust Authority has sent a project report to his Ministry for providing berthing facilities for deep sea fishing vessels within the main commercial harbour of Paradeep Port;

(b) whether the project report has been approved; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to expedite the clearance of the project report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Scheme has to be approved by the Planning Commission before taking steps to process the case for an investment decision.

NCDC's Milk Chilling Plants in Orissa

1993. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nation Co-operative Development Corporation has set up some milk chilling plants in different States;

(b) if so, the number of such milk chilling plants set up by NCDC in Orissa; and

(c) the details of the grant/loan/assistance provided by NCDC for the proper functioning of milk chilling plants set up in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. NCDC only provides assistance for establishing milk chilling plants by dairy cooperatives. So far, NCDC has sanctioned financial assistance for the setting up of 14 milk chilling plants in 5 States.

(b) and (c). NCDC has sanctioned a total assistance of Rs. 26.72 lakhs for one chilling plant being set up by the Kalahandi District Milk Producers Co-operative Union Ltd. at Bhawanipatna and released so far an amount of Rs. 11.18 lakhs.

Breeding Programme for Cattle in Orissa

1994. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a central sector scheme for cross breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and for improvement of buffalo breeds using frozen semen technique outside Operation Flood-II areas in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance sanctioned to the State of Orissa to implement the scheme so far ; and

(c) areas in Orissa where such schemes have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 111.16 lakhs has been sanctioned under the scheme.

(c) The scheme is in operation in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Balangir and Phulbani.

[Translation]**Horticulture University in Himachal Pradesh**

1995. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :
PROF NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of an Horticulture University in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have tentatively agreed with the decision of Government of Himachal Pradesh to establish a Horticulture University in Himachal Pradesh. It is now upto the Government of Himachal Pradesh to implement the decision.

Apple Growing States

1996. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States growing apples in the country and the quantity of apples produced in these States during 1984-85;

(b) the quantity of apples exported to other countries by Government; and

(c) the extent to which the farmers were benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The major apple growing States are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Apple is also grown to a very small extent in the States of Manipur, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu. Data on production of this crop is not collected regularly since it is not a "forecast crop" However, it is estimated that total production in the country during 1984-85 was about 10,05,000 tonnes.

(b) Government does not export apple. A quantity of 2237 metric tonnes of apple was exported by cooperative and other agencies to Bangladesh of the value of Rs. 25 lakh during 1984-85.

(c) Since the quantity exported was very meagre, the benefits due to export were not significant.

Relaxation of time to operate Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

1977. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the issuance of letters of intent for setting up new sugar factories time is given to operate the same ; if so, the time given ;

(b) whether the time limit is insufficient ;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government have requested the Centre to relax the time limit conditions for six sugar factories on merits ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to relax the time limit conditions in the case of six sugar factories of the Maharashtra ; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Letters of intent are granted for the establishment of new sugar factories as well as for effecting expansion in the existing units and certain conditions are stipulated in the Letter of intent which are required to be fulfilled before the Letter of intent is converted into an industrial licence. The letter of intent is valid for one year and the licence is valid for 2 years from the date of its issue. However, extensions are granted both in respect of Letters of intent and Licences from time to time till the sugar factories are established. Licenced sugar factories are also eligible for incentives in case they undergo expansion or where new sugar factories are established within 39 months from the date of issue of Letter of Intent/Licence whichever is earlier. A period of 39 months is sufficient for the establishment of a

new sugar factory or completing licensed expansion.

(c) to (e). The Government of Maharashtra have requested to relax the time limit conditions for six sugar factories in their State as per Statement given below. The Government has already agreed to extend the time limit upto 3 months in each individual case, on merits.

Statement

Statement giving the names of sugar factories in respect of which request has been made by the Government of Maharashtra for relaxation of the time limit.

New Units

1. M/s. Vighnagar Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Junnar, District Pune.
2. M/s. Atpadi Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Atpadi District Sangli.
3. M/s. Mahankali Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Kavathe-Mahankal, District Sangli.
4. M/s. Parner Taluka Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Parner, District Ahmednagar.
5. M/s. Vasantrao Dada Patil Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Vithewadi (Lohoner), District Nasik.

Expansion

6. M/s. Shree Datta Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.,
Asurle-Porle, District Kolhapur.

Construction work on TV tower at Nagpur

1999. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the construction work on the new 100 meter tower for Nagpur Doordarshan which was commenced during 1983 has not been completed so far ;

(b) if so, the reasons of delay ; and

(c) the time by which the construction work on the said television tower will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay in completion of the tower has occurred due to misplacement of certain imported equipment in transit and some constructional problems.

(c) It is expected that the construction of the tower is likely to be completed in October, 1985.

Sub-Standard houses built by DDA in Prashant Vihar

2000. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Unoccupied tenements to be pulled down" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 5th June, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the total money spent on these flats and how much pilferage of the fittings has taken place ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to deal sternly with the defaulting officials who could not ensure basic civil amenities like drinking water, sewerage and toilets consequent to which these flats remained unoccupied ; and

(d) whether the tenements have been pulled down by now and if so, whether there is any proposed to construct MIG

Flats under New Pattern Scheme 1979 ; if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 4.46 lakhs has been spent on the construction of these flats. No pilferage of the fittings has been reported.

(c) Construction of 140 houses on 21 sq.mt. JJ plots of Prashant Vihar, JJ Scheme was initiated in 1976-77. Basic amenities like sewerage & toilet facilities were provided in the shape of community service blocks. However, in 1977-78 DDA/Government decided not to incur any expenditure on this construction since it was decided to change the JJ concept. As such these houses remained incomplete and could not be allotted.

The question of dealing sternly with the officials for non provision of civic amenities may hence not arise.

(d) The tenements have not been pulled down. It is proposed to use these tenements as transit camps for the time being.

[Translation]

Norms for Providing Assistance by HUDCO to House Building Agencies

2001. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the norms laid down for providing assistance by HUDCO to Government and non-Government house building agencies, development authorities and to the House Building Board and the amount given to each of the States during the last three years under these norms ;

(b) the norms laid down for providing assistance by HUDCO for the construction of houses for weaker sections of society,

lower income group, middle income group and higher income group ; and

(c) whether complaints have been received about the difficulties being faced in the construction of the houses under the existing norms and whether Government propose to change the said norms ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The broad terms of HUDCO financing of its major schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1298/85]

A statement containing the amounts released by HUDCO to different States/ Union Territories during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1298/85]

(c) Government has already set up a Working Group to examine the HUDCO's existing pattern of financing. The terms of reference of the Group include *inter-alia* the question of revision of ceiling costs of various types of houses and increasing the quantum of loan assistance admissible from HUDCO.

Allotment of land to modi group of Industries for construction of a Hospital in Saket Colony, Delhi

2002. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Modi Group of Industries, or its trust or institution was given land in Saket Colony in New Delhi for building a hospital ; if so, the acreage and value of the land and the terms and conditions on which it was given ;

(b) when was the construction of the hospital building started on it and why the work has now been held up for the last about one year ; and

(c) whether terms on which allotment had been made were complied with and the time by which the con-

struction of the hospital building is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, an area measuring 15 acres of land was allotted to Gujar Mal Modi Hospital and Research Centre for Medical Sciences in Malviya Nagar, (Saket) New Delhi by DDA for construction of Hospital and Medical staff quarters, at a premium of Rs. 6,20,750 on the terms and conditions indicated in the Statement given below.

(b) The construction on the plot started in January '83. Inadequate progress in the construction has been attributed by the party to financial constraints.

(c) As per the terms of allotment, the construction of the hospital and Research Centre should have been completed by 18.12.83. However, the institution has been given extension of time for two years by DDA subject to payment composition fee amounting to Rs. 3,03,525. The other terms of allotment can be enforced only after the hospital building starts functioning after construction.

Statement

Subject : Terms and conditions of Allotment

1. Gujarmal Modi Hospital & Research Centre for Medical Sciences shall be required to pay the cost of land measuring 13.15 acres for Hospital @ Rs. 5,000/- per acre and annual ground rent at the rate of 5% of the premium and for 1.85 acres for essential Nursing & Medical Staff Qtrs. attached to the Hospital @ Rs. 3 lac per acre together with the annual ground rent @ 2½% of the premium.
2. The Hospital will serve as general Public Hospital with atleast 25%

- of beds reserved for free treatment for the weaker sections.
3. The OPD of the Hospital will provide free service to the patients falling in the indigent category.
 4. The Hospital shall take part in the National Health Programme for which its services may be called by the Directorate of Health Services or Ministry of Health.
 5. The hospital shall earmark a separate area for Maternity and Child Health Centre which will be available free of cost to the community.
 6. In case of surgical unit, Hospital will provide facility for sterilisation on such payment as may be decided by the Delhi Admn./ Govt. of India from time to time.
 7. The land shall be used by the Society for the purpose of Hospital and essential Nursing and Medical Staff quarters and for no other purposes what so-ever.
 8. The construction plan should be got approved from the local body/DDA before undertaking any construction on the plot.
 9. The construction of the Hospital and Research Centre will have to be completed within a period of two years from the date of handing over possession of the plot.
 10. The land shall not be transferred or sub-leased to any other organisation by the Society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
 11. The Hospital authority shall executed the lease deed at their two expense as and when called upon to do.

12. In case of violation of any of the conditions imposed, the Administration or Govt. of India would be free to resume the title of land.
13. The Society shall be bound by the architectural controls as may be prescribed by the Director (CP)/Chief Architect, DDA.

[English]

Formulation of plans by DRDAs

2003. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Rural Development Agencies have formulated a plan to benefit a large number of families of weaker sections during 1985-86 by advancing a handsome amount as subsidy ;

(b) if so, the extent to which this plan will benefit the weaker sections of the society ; and

(c) the details regarding the training programmes to train rural youth under the employment scheme introduced in the blocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme which is meant to improve the economic status of weaker sections i.e. those who are below the poverty line, a target of assisting 4 million families has been set for 1985-86 of which one million will be new families and 3 million old families assisted in the VIth Five Year Plan but who were not able to cross the poverty line and, therefore, require supplementary assistance. The subsidy will be provided by the DRDAs on the approved rates viz 25% to small farmers, 33 1/3% marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans and 50 per cent to tribal participants. The balance of the

cost of asset will be met through loans from commercial and cooperative banks. The DRDAs have been advised to prepare plans accordingly.

(c) Details of the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment are given in the statement below.

Statement

Salient features of the schemes of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM)

Purpose :

Equipping rural youth who belong to the target group with necessary skill and technology to enable them to seek primarily self-employment.

Age group covered :

18 years to 35 years except in the case of carpet weaving where it can be between 14 years and 35 years.

Coverage of SC/ST :

At least 30 per cent of the youth covered should belong to SC/ST

Coverage of Women :

At least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries should be women.

Duration :

Normally course should not exceed 6 months. Longer courses upto one year should be approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

Stipend :

- (i) Upto Rs. 75 per trainee per month if the training is conducted in the village where the trainee resides.
- (ii) Upto Rs. 150 per month if the training is conducted in a place other than the trainee's village with free accommodation. In case the training is for less than one month Rs. 6 per day upto a maximum of Rs. 100/-

- (iii) Rs. 200 per mensom if the training is conducted in a place other than the trainee's village without free accommodation. In case the period of training is less than one month, Rs. 7 per day subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.

Free tool kit :

Tool kit costing upto Rs. 500/- per trainee may be provided free of cost during the course of the training.

Provision for raw materials:

Upto Rs. 25/- per month subject to maximum of Rs. 2000/- per course.

Honararium to trainers/Training Institutions :

Rs. 50/- per month per trainer/training institution. In the case of master trainer an additional amount of Rs. 50/- per trainee may be provided per course on the successful completion of trade tests by trainee.

Follow up assistance :

Subsidy as per IRDP pattern.

Criteria for Selection of Artists in AIR and Doordarshan

2004. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Criteria for selecting B. B-high, A grade artists in All India Radio and Doordarshan in vocal and instrumental music ;

(b) the total number of Artists in those grades respectively now in AIR and Doordarshan in India ;

(c) whether any complaint has been received at any stage about discriminations in selections ; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) All Music artists invited to give recitations over All India Radio and Doordarshan are graded by Music Audition Board, Local Music Audition Committees/Central Music Unit of AIR. The criteria for grading is the performance quality of the artists as revealed in the audition.

(b) The list is maintained Station-wise. The information in regard to the number of artists in Light Music, in Light classical and classical (Karnatak and Hindustani) in B, B-High, 'A' and Top-rank as on 1.1.1985 will be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Representations are received alleging assessment has been subjective. It may be explained that Music Audition Board consists of extremely knowledgeable experts/critics. The Audition procedure is also held in camera and the Board members are not informed of the identity of the candidates. The judge only on the basis of merit as revealed in recording. This position is suitably explained to the petitioners.

Survey Regarding land Reforms in the Country

2005. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Rural Development recently conducted a survey of the implementation of land reforms in the country;

(b) whether the survey admitted that the "Core of the anti Poverty programme (redistributive land reforms)" has not made much headway and the bulk of the rural poor remains as they were without any land;

(c) the principal findings of the survey; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Preservation of Gene Banks

2006. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural research institutes are preserving gene banks of native plants;

(b) whether there are any restrictions on export of these genes; and

(c) whether Government have come across any incident of clandestine efforts to export these genes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources is entrusted with the task of germ-plasm collection and conservation of native plant genetic diversity. The Bureau maintains collections of different crops at its Headquarters in New Delhi and at its Regional Stations at Simla, Shillong, Trichur, Akola and Jodhpur. In addition, other crop based institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, namely, the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla, the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore, the Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore, the Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum and the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod etc. and also some of the Agricultural Universities maintain genetic diversity of the specific crops dealt by them.

(b) Export of germplasm is carried out for experimental purposes on a reciprocal basis keeping in mind the national interest.

(c) No, Sir.

National Seminar on Workers Education in Delhi

2007. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had expressed serious concern at women workers being forced to carry heavy headloads, while speaking at the National Seminar on Workers Education in Delhi on July, 1985;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to ban carrying of heavy loads by workers particularly women; and

(c) whether India is observing ILO convention in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India has not ratified ILO Convention 127 concerning the maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker.

Compensation Paid for Removal of Unauthorised Colonies by D.D.A.

2008. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether unauthorised construction are being made on the land acquired by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether Government are aware that these unauthorised constructions are being made in connivance with the officers of Delhi Development Authority and middlemen;

(c) if so, the number of unauthorised colonies which have been built on the land of Delhi Development Authority so far and also the number of the unauthorised colonies which have been removed by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(d) whether Delhi Development Authority has paid any compensation for the removal of unauthorised colonies, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Cases of unauthorised constructions, sometimes in connivance with officers of the DDA and middlemen, on land belonging to DDA have been reported.

(c). Surveys were carried out between 1977 and 1979 and a list of 607 unauthorised colonies was drawn up for consideration for regularisation out of which 155 colonies are under the jurisdiction of the DDA including those on the land belonging to it. No survey of unauthorised colonies has been carried out thereafter except regarding Jhuggi Jhopri clusters conducted in 1983-84 which revealed 536 such clusters.

The DDA has been demolishing unauthorised construction under its jurisdiction from time to time but no list of colonies so removed has been maintained.

(d) No compensation is payable on removal of unauthorised construction.

[Translation]

Damage of Sugarcane Crop due to Pyrilla Disease

2009. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane crop has been badly damaged in various parts of the country due to 'Pyrilla' disease;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the said disease has occurred and the measures taken to control it;

(c) the extent to which the spreading of the disease can be attributed to the sub-standard pesticides available in the market; and

(d) details of the action to ensure availability of good quality pesticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The incidence of Pyrilla pest on sugarcane has occurred in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. These States have organised massive ground control campaigns to contain the Pyrilla pest menace. Regular surveys to monitor the pest population, natural bio-control potential, supply of adequate quality pesticides, formation of control squads with sufficient number of plant protection equipments, mobilisation of farmers through mass media and financial assistance to farmers by way of subsidy towards cost of pesticides are some of the important measures taken to control Pyrilla pest on sugarcane. The Central Government has regularly reviewed the Pyrilla situation with all concerned to streamline the control strategy from time to time.

(c) The spread of Pyrilla incidence was a natural phenomenon and has not been attributed due to use of sub-standard pesticides.

(d) The State Governments are ensuring supply of good quality pesticides by introducing the scheme of pre-purchase chemical analysis. Special campaigns were launched in Uttar Pradesh to check

samples of pesticides being used for control of Pyrilla to achieve fullest satisfaction about the quality status of pesticides. The Central Insecticides Laboratory, Faridabad, also helped the State Government in the expeditious analysis of pesticide samples in connection with ground control campaigns against sugarcane Pyrilla.

Survey of Dry Land

2010. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got conducted any survey of dry land in the country;

(b) if so, the state-wise details in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce National Dryland Farming Scheme with a view to increase the income of farmers along-with the agriculture production; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) As per the land use statistics collected from the States, the net unirrigated area in the country is estimated at about 102.3 million hectares.

(b) A statement indicating the state-wise net unirrigated area is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details of the project are being worked out.

Statement

Net Unirrigated Area—1981-82 (Provisional)

(Lakh hectares)

State	Net unirrigated area
Andhra Pradesh	76.3
Assam	21.2
Bihar	48.6

State		Net unirrigated area
Gujarat	...	75.2
Haryana	...	14.1
Himachal Pradesh	...	4.8
Jammu & Kashmir	...	4.1
Karnataka	...	89.2
Kerala	...	19.3
Madhya Pradesh	...	164.2
Maharashtra	...	163.9
Orissa	...	49.2
Punjab	...	8.0
Rajasthan	...	126.7
Tamil Nadu	...	30.3
Uttar Pradesh	...	77.5
West Bengal	...	40.8
Others/UTs.	...	9.3
All India	...	1022.7

[English]

Imported Sugar Auctioned in June, 1985

2011. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of imported sugar
stipulated for auction in June, 1985;

(b) the total quantity actually auc-
tioned during this month;

(c) the quota of indigenous sugar
made available during each of the months
of May and June, 1985;

(d) whether Government failed to
bring adequate stocks of sugar into the
market in June, 1985 thereby pushing up
the prices;

(e) the reasons for reduced quantity
of imported sugar and indigenous sugar
released in June, 1985; and

(f) the steps taken to prevent undue
rise in sugar prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) : (a) 50,000 tonnes.

(b) About 19,000 tonnes.

(c) As regards the levy quota, the
entire quantity of 3.13 lakh tonnes for
May, 1985 was released out of indi-
genous sugar, whereas the quantity re-
leased for June, 1985 was 3.63 lakh
tonnes consisting of 3.40 lakh tonnes of
indigenous sugar and 0.23 lakh tonnes of
imported sugar.

As regards free sale quota, the entire
quantity of 3.60 lakh tonnes for May
1985 was released from indigenous sugar.
The free sale quota of 3.75 lakh tonnes
for June 1985 consisted of 2.50 lakh
tonnes of indigenous sugar and 1.25 lakh
tonnes imported sugar.

(d) and (e). Against the indigenous sugar released for free sale for June, 1985, almost the entire quantity was despatched by the factories, the lapsed quantity being only about 3%. As regards the imported sugar released for the said month, the off take by the State Governments/FCI was limited due to certain initial infrastructural deficiencies and logistic problems. However, these problems have since been sorted out as a result of which there has been a larger off take of imported sugar by the State Governments for the month of July, 1985.

(f) Besides the streamlining of the distribution arrangements by the State Governments and the Food Corporation of India, the State Governments have also been advised to ensure that the wholesale licensed dealers comply with the statutory provisions relating to stock holding limits, 10-day turn over period, etc. and suitable action has also been taken for ensuring that the sugar factories undertake sales and despatches of free sale sugar in accordance with the statutory requirements. As a result of these measures as also liberal releases of free sale and levy sugar for internal consumption, the prices of sugar are expected to be maintained at reasonable levels.

Allotment of Accommodation to Government Employees

2012. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether lakhs of Central Government employees are living in rented accommodation due to shortage of Government quarters;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to allot them Government accommodation and the targets fixed for the year 1985-86 in this direction; and

(c) the time by which Government will be in a position to provide accommodation to all the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Due to shortage of Government accommodation, it has not been possible to provide accommodation to a large number of Central Government employees.

(b) Government is taking steps to construct more residential accommodation in general pool within the funds available. It is expected that 2,324 quarters and 184 hostel suites will be completed during 1985-86 in general pool.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time by which Government accommodation can be provided to all employees.

[Translation]

Broadcasts from AIR, Almora

2013. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Almora Station of All India Radio has started broadcasting programmes ;

(b) if so, the range thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the range of this station by ten times in the near future ;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be increased ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) The departmental works at Almora station of AIR have been completed and the Station is expected to be commissioned into regular service in the next few months. It is expected to provide coverage for a radius of about 20 Kms. around Almora.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) In its draft 7th Plan proposals, AIR has included schemes for improving the coverage in the hills of U.P. since in such areas separate schemes will provide better coverage than the upgraded transmitter of a single station. Implementation of the schemes will depend on the final shape of the 7th Plan.

[English]

**Commercial Broadcast on AIR
From Cochin**

2014. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a commercial broadcast on AIR from Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). In its draft proposals for the 7th Five Year Plan, All India Radio has included a scheme for the setting up of an AIR Station with an F.M. transmitter with studio and other facilities. But it is not the intention to make this a commercial broadcasting station. The implementation of the scheme depends on the final shape of the 7th Plan.

Bonded Labour in Kerala

2015. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are still bonded labour in Vayanad of Kerala ;

(b) if so, their total number ; and

(c) steps being taken for their liberation and rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government of Kerala, there are no bonded labourers in Vayanad Area of Kerala at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of A Radio Station in Jhansi

2016. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have submitted a proposal for opening a Radio Station in Jhansi District ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision so far in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the time by which a decision is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In its draft proposals for 7th Plan, All India Radio has included a scheme to set up an F.M. Transmitter with Studio and receiving facilities etc., at Jhansi. Implementation of the scheme will depend on the final shape of the 7th Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

**Telecast of Educational Programmes
in U.P.**

2017. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to telecast educational programmes via INSAT in four districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti and Azamgarh ;

(b) if so, the time by which this programme will be started ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in starting this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In fact, educational television programmes via INSAT-IB are already telecast in the coverage areas of all transmitters installed in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including the four districts in question.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Introduction of Delhi Rent Control Bill and Apartments Bill

2018. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill and Apartments Bill have been under active consideration of Government since long for introduction in Parliament ;

(b) the nature of hinderances that are coming in way of introducing the said Bills ; and

(c) the time by which the proposed Bills will be introduced and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill.*

The recommendations of the Delhi Metropolitan Council have since been received. The matter has to be processed further before a bill could be introduced in the Parliament.

(ii) *Apartments Bill.*

Some essential formalities are required to be completed before this bill could be introduced in the Parliament.

(c) It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for enactment of these Bills.

Telecast of Foreign Feature Films Over Doordarshan During 1984

2019. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign feature films telecast by Doordarshan during the year 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to telecast more foreign feature films on network programme ; and

(c) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A total of 23 foreign feature films were telecast by Doordarshan during 1984. During 1985, till 15-7-1985, they have telecast 6 foreign feature films.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan are at present telecasting once foreign feature film on its national network on 1st/3rd Saturday of the month. However, due to paucity of telecast time available, it would not be possible to increase its frequency.

Sale of Sub-standard Fertilizers in States

**2020. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether substandard fertilisers and other inputs are being sold to farmers in some States ; and

(b) 'if so, the steps taken by Government to check supply of such substandard fertilisers and inputs by unscrupulous agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Some cases of sale of sub-standard fertilisers and other inputs have been reported by the States.

(b) Samples of various inputs are drawn from time to time and further follow up action is taken under the provisions of Fertiliser (Control) Order, Seeds Act and Insecticides Act against those whose samples are found to be sub-standard. The State Governments have been advised to draw more number of samples and more frequently to check the quality of the inputs.

Pension Scheme for Journalists

**2021. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to introduce pension scheme for the journalists in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent to which this scheme will affect the bonus provisions ; and

(d) the time by which a new enactment is expected to replace the present

Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The question of granting pension to Newspaper Employees is linked with the wider question of granting pension to industrial workers as a Social Security measure. The question of providing pension to Working Journalists would, therefore, be considered at the appropriate stage.

(d) At present there is no proposal to replace the present Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

Construction of Houses by DDA

2022. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA have monopoly in constructing houses in the Union Territory of Delhi under the first Master Plan of Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details and the steps Government propose to take to provide at least a dwelling unit to each family belonging to the weaker sections of the society at a cheaper price ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Even though DDA has no monopoly of constructing houses in Delhi, it has contributed substantially in providing houses to the economically weaker sections of society (LIG, Janata, EWS etc.). As against 1,06,924 houses of various categories constructed by DDA by the end of 1984, 72,669 houses were meant for Lower Income Group, Janata/Community Services Personnel (CSP) and EWS/others. In the Rohini Scheme out of a total of 25,445 plots released upto December, 1984, 20,679 were for EWS/Janata and LIG categories.

Another 3163 units have been provided to EWS families during the Sixth Five Year Plan, under the new 20 Point programme in the Union Territory.

Sale Price of Edible Oil in Open Market

2023. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sale price of edible oils in the open market is higher than the price of edible oils at the fair price shops in all parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that edible oils are sold to consumers at reasonable prices in open market ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The imported edible oils are supplied to States/Union Territories for Public Distribution System at Rs. 8,000/- PMT in bulk and at Rs. 9500/- PMT in tins. This is supplied to consumers through fair price shops at the retail price fixed by the States.

(c) The Central Government have no direct control over the prices of indigenous edible oils. However, with the proper supply management of imported edible oils under Public Distribution System, the prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market have remained in check.

Improvement in Broadcasting by AIR

2024. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new plans are being formulated to improve the programmes

broadcast over All India Radio and to cover the entire country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) whether leaders of the opposition have been consulted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Efforts to improve the quality and content of programmes broadcast over All India Radio is an on going process based on audience response, listeners letters/suggestions and programme requirements. As part of its Seventh Five Year plan proposals, AIR has formulated proposals for software development. Its implementation will depend upon the final shape of the plan.

(c) No, Sir.

Indo-Pak Co-operation in Agricultural Research

2025. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan have signed a pact on 4 July, 1985 for cooperation in agricultural research ;

(b) if so, the details of the pact signed ;

(c) to what extent both the countries will be benefited by this pact ; and

(d) what are the main features of the pact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Agreement envisages cooperation and collaboration between the two countries through the Executing Agencies viz, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) in the fields of exchange of germplasm and breeding materials, exchange of scientific literature, information and methodologies; exchange of scientists and technologists and their participation in Seminars, Symposia, Workshops; grant of fellowships to scientists and students for study and research in the respective institutions of the two countries; import and export of scientific equipment as available and required in programmes of common interest.

Representatives of both the countries will meet once a year, alternately at New Delhi and Islamabad, to formulate work-plans for the succeeding year.

Under the Agreement inter-institutional links will be established to facilitate advancement of objectives of the Agreement. A joint follow up Committee has also to be set up, to meet alternately at New Delhi and Islamabad once a year, to see to the proper execution of the Agreement.

[Translation]

Damage to Apple Crops in Uttar Pradesh

2026. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether apple crop has been damaged in Uttar Pradesh due to hailstorm this year ;

(b) if so, the extent to which apple crop has been damaged in the State ;

(c) whether Government have any programme to provide special relief to compensate the apple growers ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apple crop in Nainital District has been damaged due to hailstorm to the extent of 50-60 per cent of the normal crop.

(c) and (d). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Technology for Quality Apple Production was implemented in the 6th Plan at a cost of Rs. 7.92 lakh in the State. This Scheme included provision for supplying hail nets to the apple growers at subsidised rates.

[English]

Review of Workers Education Scheme

2027. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a review of the entire scheme of workers education is being undertaken in the context of productivity and induction of new technology ;

(b) if so, whether this scheme was initiated 17 years ago and there have been periodic reviews of it, by several bodies including the National Commission on Labour ; and

(c) if so, by what time the entire scheme is likely to be reviewed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Scheme of Workers Education was initiated in India in the Year 1958. The Scheme has been reviewed from time to time by a number of experts and also by the National Commission on Labour, Estimates Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha and by a Committee headed by Shri G. Ramanujam. A general review of the programme of workers education was also undertaken in a seminar organised on

9 to 11 July, 1985. Report of the seminar is being finalized and action on reorganization of the Board and its programmes, to the extent necessary, would be taken up thereafter.

[Translation]

Construction of Buildings under National Rural Employment Programme

2028. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the agencies responsible for carrying out repair and improvement work in the pucca buildings such as school, boarding house, dispensary buildings etc. constructed under the National Rural employment Programme ;

(b) whether any amount has been provided to the agencies responsible for carrying out repair and improvement work in these buildings ; if so, the State-wise details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether any amount will be provided by the department for this purpose in 1985-86 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). National Rural Employment Programme guidelines specifically provide that the maintenance of the assets created under the programme is the responsibility of the concerned State Government NREP funds, being plan funds, are not permitted to be utilised for maintenance which is a non-plan item of expenditure. No funds are provided for the maintenance of the assets under the programme at present.

Handing Over of Hostel Building to Kendriya Vidyalaya by CPWD

2029. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 18 June 1985 about handing over the hostel building to Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt. by the C.P.W.D. ;

(b) the difficulties being faced in handing over the hostel building ; and

(c) the time by which the hostel building will be handed over to the Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Final touch-up like general cleaning, final coat of colour wash, electrification work is being given.

(c) By August, 1985.

[English]

Penalty for Violation of Safety Regulations

2030. SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI JAGANNATH PAIT-
NAIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Conference of the Labour Ministers held recently, a decision was taken that proprietors of industries termed as hazardous will face compulsory imprisonment as penalty for violation of safety regulations ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the list of hazardous and highly polluting industries ;

(c) whether Central Government have issued directions to States in this regard ; and

(d) if so, what special measures are being taken to awaken safety consciousness in these units and for helping them in identifying and combating occupational diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) The Labour Ministers' Conference recommended amendment of Factories Act, 1948 to include suitable provisions to deal with safety in hazardous industries. The Conference also recommended that penalty for continued violation of safety regulations in hazardous industries should be compulsory imprisonment.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been advised to set up Task Forces/Committees to identify the hazardous industries in their areas and make details of the same available to the organisation of DGFASLI who would thereafter prepare a common list of hazardous industries.

(d) Government have formulated educational Plan of Action with a view to reduce accidents as well as the occupational health hazards. This Plan which is to be implemented by employers, employees, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations envisages adoption of safety and health accidents reduction measures in all enterprises which are identified as hazardous units, setting up of a safety control cell in the States and workers involvement in schemes on safety and prevention of health hazards.

Bio-gas Technology

2031. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether biogas technology is not catching up fast enough due to failure of ICAR's R&D effort;

(b) how do India's biogas technology and production compare with those of China; and

(c) steps taken to step up R&D efforts in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. It is not

right to say that bio-gas technology is not catching up. India is the second largest country using bio-gas technology in the World and Indian Council of Agricultural Research has given sufficient R&D support in this area. As a matter of fact it was ICAR's pioneering work that helped India in exploiting bio-gas technology on a large scale.

(b) Our bio-gas technology compares well with that of China. It may be mentioned that since 1981-82 bio-gas installations in the country have been almost doubling every year.

(c) The Government of India have created the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources which is now the nodal Department for bio-gas technology. In their programme, bio-gas technology has been priority. They have a National Project on Bio-gas Development. ICAR is operating a Coordinated Scheme on Renewable Energy Sources and a multilocation Operational research scheme on energy and nutrient management in agriculture where bio-gas technology is a key component.

Financial aid to States for Pest Control Schemes

2032. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is to fund Haryana Pest Control Scheme for "White grub" and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that most pests are airborne and affect crops across States and national borders; and

(c) whether Government propose to give similar financial aid and support to all such pest control schemes for all the States including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central

Government has issued administrative approval to Government of Haryana for control of white Grub pest during 1985-86 under the Scheme "Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance, including Weed Control in Endemic Areas". The Administrative Approval issued is for central share of subsidy to the extent of Rs. 11.75 lakhs to cover an area of 10,000 ha. for control of White Grub. Under this Scheme, for the component 'Control of pests of agricultural importance' subsidy is available to the States at the rate of 50% towards the cost of pesticides and Rs. 15/- per hectare for ground operations, to be shared equally by the Central Government and State Government concerned. In the case of Union Territories, full cost of subsidy is met by the Central Government.

(b) Yes, Sir, Most of the pests are migratory in nature. The locust is an acknowledged pest of agriculture and migrates from one country to another covering the vast stretches of desert from West Africa to India and Turkey to Tunisia during plague cycles. Locust problem has been brought under control by international efforts based upon national and regional efforts which are continuously co-ordinated by the FAO of the United Nations. To ward off the risk of introduction of other exotic pests and disease, plant quarantine regulations are strictly enforced in the country as per the provisions of Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.

(c) The subsidies under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Control and Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Agricultural Importance, including Weed Control in Endemic Areas, are available to all the States and Union Territories for the control of approved major and endemic pests, diseases and weeds on specified pattern of assistance subject to the availability of funds and subject to the approved conditions of this Scheme.

During 1985-86, administrative approval for control of White Grub in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan has also

been issued. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought the Central assistance only for pests of rice crop; and administrative approval has already been issued for covering 53333 hectares involving Central share of subsidy amounting to about Rs. 16 lakhs.

Mechanisation of Milk Production

2033. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the progress made in the mechanisation of processes for manufacture of indigenous milk achieved by our R&D units (Econ. Times 10 July, 1985);

(b) the processes to manufacture indigenous milk based products in the country where mechanisation has been found possible and details of the machines created by our R&D units which are in wide use in the country;

(c) when was the Khoa machine first designed and made available to the public and how many of these machines are in use commercially; and

(d) the details of manufacturers and whether any patent has been taken on it and if so, the royalties earned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Mechanisation processes for the manufacture of Khoa, chhana, shrikhand and gulabjamun have been developed by the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and National Dairy Development Board, Anand. The machines in wide use are vacuum pans and multiple effect evaporators for khoa making and those for shrikhand and gulabjamun.

(c) and (d). The khoa machine was first designed in 1968 and the design and

process was published in the Indian Dairymen. M/s Anup Engg. Ltd, Ahmedabad and M/s. Kpsar Engg Works, New Delhi, are fabricating khoa making machines. No patent has been taken so far.

Distribution of Certified Seeds by N.S.C.

2034. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in Tribune dated 5 July, 1985, captioned "NSC to distribute high yielding seeds," stating *inter-alia* that National Seeds Corporation has arranged for the distribution of 22,700 tonnes of high yielding seeds of paddy and 9,000 tonnes of certified seed of coarse grains like maize jowar and bazra during the current Kharif season; and

(b) if so, criteria followed regarding the distribution of seeds amongst the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes. Sir. National Seeds Corporation has arranged 22,700 metric tonnes of High Yielding Seeds of Paddy and 9,000 metric tonnes of Certified Seed of Hybrid Bajra, Jowar and Maize for distribution during kharif, 1985 season.

(b) The criteria being followed by the National Seeds Corporation in connection with the distribution of seeds amongst the States is based on the discussions with the State Governments organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, wherein the requirement along-with availability of seeds for the respective States are discussed. In addition to this, the advance indents placed by different organisations and seed dealers are also considered.

[Translation]

Sugar Supplied to U.P. and its Distribution

2035. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar supplied to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and the main criteria adopted for its distribution;

(b) whether Government have received information to the effect that sugar is not supplied to rural areas and it is not properly distributed and if so, the arrangements being made by Government to make it available to common people and if no arrangements have been made, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to lay down a policy for proper distribution of sugar and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The total quantity of levy sugar allotted to Uttar Pradesh Government during the calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984 was about 5.57 lakh tonnes, 5.83 lakh tonnes and 6.14 lakh tonnes respectively. The Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas were last revised with effect from 1-10-1983 based on 425 grams of per capita availability for the projected population as on 1-10-1983.

(b) and (c) So far as the distribution of levy sugar through fair price shops is concerned, it falls within the purview of the State Governments. The fixation of scale of distribution for urban and rural areas is also decided by the concerned State Government keeping in view the local conditions and other relevant considerations.

[English]

T.V. Centres in Orissa

2036. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. Centres at present functioning in the State of Orissa;

(b) the area covered by these T.V. Centres;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding unsatisfactory performance of some T.V. Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for their satisfactory performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) There are at present five TV transmitters and one Base Production Centre functioning in Orissa.

(b) An area of about 56,900 Sq. Km. as is covered by these transmitters.

(c) and (d). There have been certain complaints mainly in respect of alleged unsatisfactory coverage from Low Power Transmitters at Koraput and Rourkela.

The equipment at Koraput is functioning normally. However, some areas within the nominal service range of Low Power Transmitter at Koraput do not get coverage as these fall in the shadow zone caused by intervening hills. Provision of TV coverage to such areas would depend upon availability of resources in future plans.

Low Power Transmitter at Rourkela also provides limited coverage and it has been decided in principle to shift the transmitter to an alternate site for providing wider coverage if the State Government makes available a suitable building and other infrastructural facilities.

Increase in the Fees of TV and AIR Artists

2037. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to increase the fees of T.V. and A.I.R. artists in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of fees to be increased for each artist both in the A.I.R. and the Doordarshan;

(c) whether this increase is applicable to all the artists or some specified category; and

(d) the extent to which such an increase will improve the T.V. and AIR programmes for the benefit of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (d). A proposal to enhance the fee scales of the performing artists of All India Radio and Doordarshan in order to attract better talent is under consideration of the Government.

Participation of Indian Delegation in 14th Moscow International Film Festival

2038. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high power Indian delegation had gone to Moscow to participate in the 14th Moscow International Film Festival;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation;

(c) the number of Indian films exhibited at the film festival language-wise;

(d) how many films in Telugu were exhibited there; and

(e) if none, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The Indian dele-

gation was headed by the Minister of State Information and Broadcasting. The other members of the delegation were :

1. Shri J.C. Dangwal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. Shri Sankar Basu, Senior Deputy Director, Directorate of Film Festivals.
3. Shri Mahesh Bhatt, Director of "SAARANS", the Indian entry in the full-length feature film Competition Section.

(c) Two feature films—one each in Hindi and Bengali, were exhibited in the Competition and Information Sections of the film festival. Besides, some films were shown out of competition.

(d) None, Sir.

(e) One Telugu film was entered by India, but was not selected for screening. Final selection of films for screening in the festival is made by the Festival authorities, as per the practice followed in all International Film Festivals.

Procurement of Wheat and Rice

2039. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total tonnage of wheat and rice procured in the country as on 30th June, 1985 ;

(b) the break-up of wheat procurement State-wise ;

(c) the extent to which this procurement will improve the stock position of food stuffs in the country ; and

(d) whether this procurement will have some favourable effects on the rising prices in the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A quantity of 102.48 lakh tonnes of wheat and 97.38 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) was procured till 30-6-1985, during the current Rabi and Kharif Marketing Seasons.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies are estimated at 29.17 million tonnes on 1-7-1985.

(d) The substantial stocks of foodgrains, currently procured and held by public agencies, is likely to keep the prices of wheat and rice within reasonable limits and have a sobering effect on the general price level.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Procurement of Wheat During the 1985-86 Marketing Season

*Procurement of Wheat
(Position as on 30-6-1985)*

State/ Union Territory	Quantity Procured (In Lakh tonnes)
Bihar	0.04
Haryana	19.59
Jammu & Kashmir	0.04
Madhya Pradesh	0.14
Punjab	61.26
Rajasthan	0.37
Uttar Pradesh	21.02
West Bengal	0.02
Delhi	Neg
All India	102.48

Neg = Below 500 tonnes.

**Recommendation of Sanat Mehta
Committee Report to set up In-
dustrial Relations Commission**

2040. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sanat Mehta to examine the recommendations of the National Labour Commission has made any recommendations ;

(b) if so, whether any suggestion to set up Industrial Relations Commission has been made ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The relevant extracts from the Report of the Sanat Mehta Committee is given in the Statement below.

Statement

*Report of the Committee Constituted
to Examine Item 4 of the Agenda
of the National Labour Conference*

Subject : Laws on Industrial Disputes and Trade Unions—Outline of Suggested Changes.

Industrial Relations Commissions, Standing Labour Courts and Procedure for Settlement of Individual and collective Disputes

2.1.1 The National Labour Conference had recommended setting up of Industrial Relations Commissions, both at the Centre and the State levels as the machinery for resolution of industrial disputes, in the same manner and with the same functions as recommended by the National Commission on Labour. The National Commission had recommended (See Annexure) that the Industrial Rela-

tions Commissions will be an authority independent of the executive and the main functions would be (a) conciliation, (b) adjudication in industrial disputes and (c) certification of unions as representative unions. The President of the Commission would have judicial qualifications and experience and there would be judicial and non-judicial members to assist him. The non-judicial members would be persons of eminence in the field of industry, labour or management. The judicial members should be persons who are eligible for appointment as judges of a High Court. The Conciliation Wing will consist of conciliation officers with or without judicial qualifications.

2.1.2 The Committee recommends that the proposed new legislation shall provide for setting up of independent Industrial Relations Commissions and the constitution, set up qualifications of Chairman, Members, the supporting officers and staff shall be on the same lines as given in the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour. The law has to reflect the exact position and Government may work out the details in consultation with the State Governments.

2.2 The procedure for settlement of individual disputes would be by a simple grievance redressal procedure with built-in grievance arbitration. In respect of collective disputes, where collective bargaining fails, the normal means for settlement would be by arbitration. Where arbitration is not acceptable to the parties they can approach the Conciliation Wing of the IRO which would mediate with a view to help the two parties to arrive at a Bipartite settlement. The adjudication Wing of the IRC will deal with issues where the Conciliation Wing is not in a position to sort them out. The decision of the adjudicator would be final and binding on the parties. The Certification Wing would deal with all matters connected with registration of unions and identification of a negotiating agent and other issues specifically referred to it.

2.3 Standing Labour Courts would also function at the Centre and the States

under the overall supervision of Industrial Relations Commissions and these would deal with disputes relating to rights and obligations, interpretation and implementation of awards and claims arising out of rights and obligations under the relevant provisions of law or agreements as well as disputes in regard to unfair labour practices and the like, vide Recommendation No. 192 of the National Commission on Labour.

2.4 The Labour Courts would have powers for execution of the decisions of the IRCs, Arbitrators, Settlements and rights due under the statutes, directly, in the same manner a Collector is authorised to collect revenues and the Courts would be provided with mamlatdars/tashildars, bailiffs and other staff with powers of Revenue Recovery and power as available to Judicial Courts for auction of properties so that the money realised can be made available to the beneficiaries by the Courts directly.

**Study Team to Karnataka to Assess
Drought Situation**

2041. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI NARSING SURYA-
WANSI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a central team visited Karnataka to study the drought situation prevailing in the State ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the report ;

(c) whether Central Government have sanctioned subsidy or funds to fight the drought situation in the state ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, a ceiling of central assistance of Rs. 22.16 crores has been sanctioned to Karnataka.

**Setting up of T.V. Stations in
Tamil Nadu**

2042. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed places where T.V. stations would be located in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) whether Kanya Kumari District where the need for it is strongly felt is being considered for the location of a T.V. Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). There is no approved scheme, at present, for setting up additional TV transmitters in Tamil Nadu

**Scheme for Removing Slums from the
Capitals of States**

2043. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under which the Centre helps the States in removing slums from their capital cities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Urban Development is a State subject and the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is implemented by the State Governments out of their Annual Plan provisions in different urban areas in the State including the capital cities according

to their needs and priorities. The Sixth Five Year Plan emphasised on environmental improvement of urban slums rather than attempting a massive relocation. In order to boost up the pace of implementation of the Scheme, Central Government had introduced a Scheme of Central incentive grants to the States for additional coverage of slums during the last two years of the 6th Plan, 7th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Housing Loans to Government Employees

2044. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to extend housing loans to all employees of the Central Government at a lower rate of interest for solving housing problems, just as the bank employees enjoy ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Service conditions and facilities available to the Government employees and bank employees are not identical. Rates of interest for House Building loans to Government employees have been fixed having regard to the Government's cost of borrowing and the repaying capacity of the employees.

Import of Milch Cattle from EEC Countries

2045. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to import milch cattle from EEC countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether such cattle can be reared in the Himalayan or sub-Himalayan regions of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An offer was received by the Government from Her Highness Princess Irene of Greece for donation of cows from European Economic Community (EEC) countries. The modalities of acceptance of the gift have not been finalised.

(c) Yes Sir.

Allocation of Rice to Kerala

2046. PROF. P.J KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly allocation of rice to Kerala from the Central pool during the past six months ;

(b) the actual demand from Kerala and the actual quantity supplied ; and

(c) the reasons for not meeting the full requirement of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The demand, allotment and offtake of rice from the Central Pool in respect of Kerala during the past six months was as under :

(Qty. in '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1985			
March	135.0	110.0	108.0
April	135.0	110.0	104.1
May	150.0	110.0	118.3
June	135.0	115.0	114.9
July	135.0	120.0	Not available
August	135.0	125.0	Not available

A special one-time allocation of 25 thousand tonnes of rice has also been made to the State Government in July, 1985, in addition to the normal monthly allocation.

(c) The allocations from the Central Pool are only supplemental to the availability in the open market.

Demand for more Rice from Kerala

2047. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have demanded more rice to meet the requirements during the lean months and also to meet the immediate requirements of the victims of floods ; and

(b) if so, the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had requested in May, 1985, for increase in the monthly quota of rice by at least 25,000 tonnes for the months of July, 1985 to October, 1985 to meet the increased demand during the lean months. The State Government further intimated in July, 1985, that the unprecedented floods in the State necessitated supply of free rations to the poor victims.

The monthly allocation of rice to Kerala was increased from 1,10,000 tonnes in May, 1985 to 1,15,000 tonnes in June, 1985, 1,20,000 tonnes in July, 1985 and 1,25,000 tonnes in August, 1985. Apart from these normal monthly allocations, a special one-time allocation of 25,000 tonnes of rice has also been made to the State Government in July, 1985, to meet their increased requirements.

Increase in Coconut Production

2048. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the majority of the Coconut holdings in the country are small and marginal and their productivity is low ; and

(b) if so, specific steps being taken to increase the productivity of these holdings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Majority of Coconut holdings in the country are small and marginal. So far no study has been conducted on the productivity of coconut due to differences in the size of holding in the coconut growing States.

The following steps are being taken to increase the productivity of coconut in the country (i) production and distribution of disease-free seedlings of hybrids and other high-yielding varieties (ii) rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive holdings and replacement of diseased palms and (iii) popularisation of improved package of practices through demonstration programme.

[Translation]

Sub-Standard Material used by DDA

2049. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has been using substandard material as a result of which the houses are not durable and whether Government have received many complaints in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Complaints regarding use

of sub-standard material and poor construction have been received. The details of the houses found defective/deficient are given at Statement I and II below.

Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 113 engineers for sub-standard constructions, from 1981 to 31st July, 1985.

Statement I

*List of works having defect as observed during the 1983-84
based on the quality control inspection*

Sl. No.	Name of Work
1.	C/o 56 Cat. III, 28 Cat. II flats, car garrages and servant quarters in Pkt. 8 East of Kailash.
2.	C/o 512 MIG Houses at Dilshad Garden Pkt. I (New pattern) SH : c/o 256 MIG DU's at Dilshad Garden Gr. II including internal development of land.
3.	C/o 941 Janta houses in Pkt. I at Dilshad Garden with internal development at Dilshad Garden SH : c/o 471 Janta houses Gr. I at Dilshad Garden.
4.	C/o 926 Janta houses in Trans Yamuna Area at Ghazipur dairy farm Pkt. I including internal development SH : 179 Janta houses at Gazipur Gr. A-III.
5.	C/o 926 Janta Houses in Trans Yamuna Area at Gazipur Dairy farm Pkt. I including internal development SH : c/o 142 Janta Houses at Gazipur Group A1 & A2.
6.	C/o 300 Janta DU's including internal development Zone E. 2.
7.	C/o 40 MIG houses at Nirman Vihar.
8.	C/o 7000 DU's in Trans Yamuna Area SH : c/o 303 DU's (60 MIG 240 LIG B Group I at Trilok Puri).
9.	C/o 378 LIG Houses at Nand Nagri Pkt. B C & D including internal development Water Supply and sanitary.
10.	C/o 208 LIG Houses at Paschimpuri Pkt. B-6-VA.
11.	C/o 320 MIG DU's at Jahangirpuri.
12.	C/o 138 SFS houses at Gulabi Bagh.
13.	C/o 430 LIG houses Pkt. VI Sector VI Rohini.
14.	C/o 208 LIG houses in Pkt. A Poorvi Pitampura.
15.	C/o 192 MIG houses at Pitampura Gr. III.
16.	C/o 192 MIG houses at Pitampura, Pkt. 3 (Foorvi).

Statement II

List of works having defects in the construction work of D.D.A. A-S Found by the Fact Finding Committee

Sl. No.	Name of Work
1.	Construction of 130 DU's of SFS houses at Gulabi Bagh.
2.	96 DU's of MIG 96 DU's of LIG flats in Dilshad Garden, Shahdara.
3.	224 DU's of SFS houses Pkt. E, (Bodella Extn.) Vikaspuri.
4.	SFS houses 80 M Cat, III, 40 M at East of Kailash.
5.	Construction of 1092 Janta Type houses at Paschimpuri.
6.	Construction of 194 DU's of SFS at Malviya Nagar Extn. Saket.
7.	Construction of 204 DU's of SFS at Malviya Nagar Extn. Saket.
8.	Construction of 208 mixed MIG & LIG flats at Pitampura Gr. I.
9.	Construction of 192 MIG flats at Pitampura Gr. III.
10.	Construction of 160 SFS houses at Shalimar Bagh.
11.	Construction of 960 houses at Lawrence Road.
12.	Construction of 320 MIG DU's at Jahangirpuri.
13.	Construction of 168 MIG, 56 LIG houses at Trilokpuri.

Import and Export of Wheat

2050. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the per tonne price of imported wheat paid by India, and quantity of wheat imported from different countries indicating the price paid in each case during the last three years;

(b) names of the countries to which wheat is being exported by India indicating the quantity and the price thereof; and

(c) the varieties of other foodgrains being imported and exported by India indicating the prices and quantities thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement indicating the required information is given below.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has so far entered into contracts for export of 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to U.S.S.R. and 50,000 tonnes of wheat as a commodity loan to Vietnam. Besides, a quantity of 1 lakh tonnes of wheat is being supplied to the drought affected African countries. Under the current export policy, minimum export price of wheat is Rs. 1600/- per tonne FOB in bulk.

(c) India is not importing any cereals at present.

Under the current export policy, export of basmati rice is on Open General Licence (OGL-3) subject to the minimum

export price of Rs. 7,500 per tonne F.O.B. Export of barley is also under OGL-3. Limited export of maize, jowar, bajra and rogi is also allowed. It is not

possible to indicate the quantities likely to be exported under this policy and the values thereof.

Statement

Statement indicating, quantities, country and FOB price of wheat imported from abroad during the last three years

Year	Country	Quantity contracted (in lakh tonnes)	Average estimated FOB price per tonne
1982-83	USA	24.95	US \$ 164.66
	USA	14.55	US \$ 167.66
1983-84	USA	9.80	US \$ 157.97
	Canada	5.00	US \$ 160.49
	Argentina	6.50	US \$ 150.38
1984-85	—	—	—

Review of Working of Consumer Cooperative Societies

2051. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of consumer co-operative societies in the country and the number among them in the rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have ever undertaken a review of the working of these consumer cooperative societies during the last five years;

(c) if so, when such a review was undertaken;

(d) the number of urban and rural cooperative societies when there is mismanagement; and

(e) whether consumer cooperative societies have been successful in fulfilling their objectives, if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being col-

lected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Recommendations of Working Group on Reorganisation of DGE&T

2052. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group's recommendations on Reorganisation of DGE&T are under follow up action since 11, January, 1982;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations and how many have been accepted and how many of them have been implemented until now; and

(c) the manner in which working has improved in the Directorate by the implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Working Group were

considered in consultation with concerned Ministries and discussed in consultative and administrative forums. Out of 65 recommendations made, 42 have been accepted for implementation. These aim at reorganisation of DGE&T and suggesting ways and means to make the organisation more efficient and effective to discharge its responsibilities and obligations viz-a-viz those of other Central Ministries, State Government, etc.

(c) The implementation of the recommendations has resulted in some changes in organisational structure and review of cadre structure. Besides, they have led to an expanded activity in the field of Training and Employment and ensuring a coordinated approach.

Out of Turn Allotment to Government Employees

2053. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Government employees who have been allotted Government accommodation on out-of-turn basis during the period from January to June, 1985; and

(b) the grounds on which the out of turn allotments have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) 677.

(b) The allotments have been made on the following grounds :—

- (i) Dependents of deceased officers;
- (ii) Dependents of retired officers;
- (iii) Medical grounds/physical handicap;
- (iv) Personal staff of Ministers, etc.
- (v) Nature of duties and other grounds;

(vi) Compassionate grounds.

Jhuggi Dwellers without Ration Cards in Delhi

2054. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey has been conducted to find out the number of Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi who are still without ration cards;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps initiated to issue ration cards to them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has not conducted any survey of Jhuggi dwellers in Delhi not having ration cards. However, on 23-1-1985, the Delhi Administration has announced a policy for issue of temporary food cards to Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers encroachers on public land. Under this policy those whose names appear in the electoral rolls for the last Lok Sabha elections held in December, 1984, can be issued temporary food cards subject to the applicant giving an undertaking alongwith a photograph of the head of the family and spot verification by the staff of the Food & Supplies Department of Delhi Administration. Temporary food cards are being issued on the basis of this policy.

ILO Report about India's System of Preventing Accidents

2055. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a report of the International Labour Organisation

submitted recently to Government, India's system of preventing accidents like the Bhopal gas disaster is faulty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). International Labour Organisation sent a Mission in April, 1985 consisting of two Experts for assessing the technical needs in the field of safety in industrial units in the context of the industrial accident at Bhopal in December, 1984. The report of the Mission which was forwarded to the Government by the I.L.O. has given a number of recommendations on the control of major hazards in India. However, the report has not found the Indian system of preventing accidents faulty.

Development of Deep Sea Fisheries

2056. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deep sea fishing vessels currently operating in Exclusive Economic Zone of Indian territory;

(b) the particulars of deep sea fishing charter agreements entered by Government and currently under operation; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take for development of deep sea fisheries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The total number of commercial deep sea fishing vessels currently operating in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone is 84.

(b) Charter party agreements are entered into by the Indian chartering

companies with their respective foreign collaborators. Till now, 21 companies have entered into charter party agreements for chartering a total of 115 vessels. Only 8 vessels are operating at present.

(c) The following measures have already been taken by the Government for the development of deep sea fisheries in the country:—

- (i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.
- (ii) Providing 33% subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- (iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels through the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC).
- (iv) Promotion of joint venture programme with foreign fishing industry.
- (v) Augmentation of fisheries survey in the EEZ.
- (vi) Training of fishery operatives for creating a cadre of trained manpower for manning the deep sea fishing vessels.
- (vii) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.
- (viii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the EEZ by promulgating the MZI (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

Agricultural Production in Punjab and Other States

2057. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an encouraging progress in the field of agricultural production in Punjab this year;

(b) if so, the increase in production recorded in cereals and cash crops;

(c) how the rate of growth compares with the rate of growth in other States; and

(d) steps being taken to achieve better results in other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). A table giving production of principal crops in Punjab during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as under :—

Crop		Production (lakh tonnes)	
		1983-84	1984-85 (anticipated)
Rice	...	45.4	50.6
Wheat	...	94.2	101.8
Total cereals	...	146.4	159.7
Oilseeds	...	1.1	1.9
Sugarcane	...	52.0	49.8
Cotton*	...	7.1	12.4

It may be observed that the State has recorded an encouraging progress in production of both cereals and cash crops, except sugarcane during 1984-85. The decline in production of sugarcane is purely due to area shrinkage. The rate of growth in agricultural production achieved in Punjab during 1984-85 is among the highest as compared to other States.

(d) A new strategy for agricultural development has been adopted in all States and Union Territories since 1966-67 to increase the production and productivity of different crops. This includes increased coverage of area under high yielding varieties, adoption of improved package of practices, diversification of varieties, efficient use of water, increased use of fertilisers, need-based plant protection measures and development of technology suitable for problematic areas, etc. However, the success achieved varies from State to State depending upon local agro-climatic conditions, natural endow-

ments and the extent of adoption of improved technology by the farmers, etc.

Irrigation and land Development facilities to Small and Marginal Farmers

2058. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Massive Programme has been launched since 1983-84 for providing irrigation and land development facilities to small and marginal farmers under the Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(b) if so, the conditions laid down by the Ministry for small and marginal farmers under this scheme ;

(c) whether such farmers of Rajasthan own only 10 per cent area of the land holding ;

* Lakh bales of 170 kgs each.

(d) whether these farmers do not fulfill the conditions laid down under the said scheme of Government ;

(e) if so, whether the Department of Rural Development have given considerable relaxation to these conditions under Rural Landless employment Guarantee Programme in respect of minor irrigation and land development schemes ;

(f) if so, whether the Department of Agriculture propose to give relaxation on the lines of those provided by the Department of Rural Development ; and

(g) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor indicating other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conditions earlier laid down by the Ministry under the scheme include, in the case of community irrigation works that more than 50% of the land and individuals benefited by the community irrigation works should be held by small and marginal farmers and, in the case of land development works, that these can be taken up only in such of those mini watersheds where more than 70% of land belongs to the small and marginal farmers.

(c) According to the 1980-81 agricultural census, in Rajasthan, marginal farmers operated an area of 3.2% and small farmers an area of 6.4% of the total cultivated area in the State.

(d) The above statistics are for the State as a whole. Land Development works and community irrigation works under the scheme can be taken up in those watersheds where the percentage of area of holdings operated by small and marginal farmers satisfies the revised norms, given in reply to part (f) below. Individual minor irrigation schemes can be taken up by any farmer who is covered by the definition of small and marginal farmers under the scheme.

(e) Under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme of the Department, of Rural Development the conditions were modified as under : "such schemes of land development on private land could be taken up under RLEGP where more than 50% land holders were small and marginal farmers and they owned not less than 25% of the land. The total number of farmers covered by any such scheme should not be less than ten."

(f) The stipulations for community minor irrigation works and land development works under the small and marginal farmers' scheme have since been modified on the lines of those for the R.L.E.G.P. mentioned in Part 'e' above. This modification has been sanctioned from the current financial year.

(g) The Government of India have issued necessary orders to all the State Governments and Union Territories on 16th July, 1985 incorporating these modifications in the Scheme.

Dairy Cooperatives in Gujarat

2059. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have independently examined and evaluated reasons for success of Dairy Cooperatives in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether from 1960 onwards Amul has been importing commercial low priced milk powder for use in baby foods and sale at higher prices ;

(d) the value and quantities of such imports and value and quantity of baby foods sold during the last three years ; and

(e) whether some of the Dairy Cooperatives such as Amul have been

receiving milk products at low prices under Operation Flood I and II also and if so, purpose for which these were issued and used by indicating values and quantity received and corresponding quantity and value of products manufactured therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture had made a study of Anand Milk Scheme (Amul), Gujarat. Among other things, it was observed that the proper integration of planned cattle development, increased milk production, supported by efficient marketing system ensuring an assured remunerative price for surplus milk, had combined to produce a substantial impact on the economy of the member-farmers.

The Commission had also gone into the factors that led to the success of several cooperatives in Gujarat and, specially those of Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union. It was observed that the dairy cooperatives in Gujarat State developed an organisational structure where village primary societies had federated directly into a district milk producers cooperative union, through which they owned and operated their dairy plant, marketed their milk and milk products produced by the members as also technical inputs for enhancement of milk production through professional managers and technical officers employed directly by the union.

Further, the Evaluation Committee on Operation Flood II set up by the

Government of India in February, 1984 studied among other things, the development, operations and functioning of Anand Milk Union. The Committee has observed in its report that the Union gradually developed and provided for better animal husbandry practices through veterinary care, artificial insemination, supply of fodder seeds and balanced feed, etc., and while the organisation is entirely owned by the farmers, the management is by professionals at all levels thereby facilitating provision of required services to its members. The Committee has further stated that, to start with, the organisation had two tiers viz. village level societies and district milk union, but in 1973, the latter joined five other such unions in Gujarat to form the Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation. According to the Committee, it is the success of the Cooperative movement in the dairy field at Anand that led to the replication of this pattern all over the country.

(c) and (d). The import and supply of milk powder were canalised by Government through Indian Dairy Corporation from the year 1970-71. Prior to this, Amul Dairy, like all other baby food manufacturers was entitled to import milk powder directly as per the import policy on the basis of the quota allotted by the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) to the baby food manufacturers. According to the information available, Amul received the following quantities of skim milk powder (SMP) as per the quota for baby food manufacturers released by the DGTD during the years from 1963-64 to 1969-70.

Year		Quantity (MT)
1963-64	...	718,083
1964-65	...	853,085
1965-66	...	478,180
1966-67	...	638,415
1967-68	...	2659,588
1968-69	...	3704,325
1969-70	...	987,351

The value of these imports is not available. Commercial import of milk powder was discontinued from the year

1975-76. Amul manufactured the following quantities of baby food during the years 1982 to 1984.

Year		Quantity in MT
1982	...	10201
1983	...	11500
1984	...	10799

The price of baby food has been varying depending upon the cost of raw material, including fresh milk, operational costs, etc. and other factors best known to the manufacturers. Since there is no formal or informal control on the sale price of baby foods, no authentic figures of such fluctuating prices are available.

(e) The Plan of operations agreed between the Government of India and the United Nations/FAO and World Food Programme for Operation Flood I did not provide for use of gift commodities in the manufacture of milk products. The policy formulated in April, 1979 provided use of pooled stock of skim milk powder comprising gift supplies from European Economic Community (EEC) under Operation Flood II and indigenously procured skim milk powder by the baby food manufacturers borne on the list of DGTD up to 10% of baby food (by weight) produced during the preceding calendar year subject to the availability of stocks after meeting the requirements liquid milk plants for regeneration into milk. However, this policy was revised from 1982 which provides issue of commodities to dairy plants for regeneration into milk. The Indian Dairy Corporation has reported that no Skim Milk Powder was issued to Amul during the last three years i.e. 1982-83 to 1984-85.

World food Programme Project 348

2060. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under WFP (World Food Programme) Project 348, it had provided 45,885 MT of Maize and 24,391 MT. of sorghum for cattle feed, if so, parties to which this was issued and at what price ;

(b) whether the sale price was fixed by Government and if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether 10522 MT skim milk powder (smp) was also received under the above programme and if so, the parties to which this was issued and at what prices and whether it was used for the purpose for which it was issued ;

(d) whether Government have any plans to ask for similar gifts from WFP for issue to State which were not covered under (a), (b) and (c) ; and

(e) whether success of dairy coops only in one State of Gujarat is largely due to receipt of such low priced gifts and other commercial imports of smp etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). World Food Programme had provided 45,885 MT of Maize 24,391 MT of Sorghum and 10,522 MT of skim milk powder under project 348. These commodities were provided as a gift to nine States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to execute 14 Intensive Cattle Development Projects and 11 Milk Schemes.

The balanced cattle feed; made out of WFP assisted commodities and locally procured commodities at the ratio of 1/3 and 2/3 respectively was made available to the farmers by the recipient states at no-profit no-loss basis. The WFP Skimmed Milk Powder was made available at a concessional price, to increase the availability of low cost milk by augmenting supplies through blending of the local high butter fat milk with WFP Skimmed Milk Powder. The toned and double toned milk produced was made available to vulnerable sections of the low income groups of the population. According to available information, the assistance was used for the purpose it was given.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(e) The profitability of dairy Cooperatives depends on various factors like efficient management quantum of milk handled, pricing policy etc. and not on the gift commodities supplied by the Indian Dairy Corporation. It may, therefore, not be correct to assume that the success of dairy cooperatives in the State of Gujarat is largely due to the receipt of low-priced gifts and other commercial imports of SMP etc.

Recognition of Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh

2061. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh has been requesting Government for recognition as the representative body and insisting on a physical verification of the membership records so as to substantiate its claims of representing the majority for over three years now ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on this request ;

(c) if so, the outcome of the Government's decision ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the claim would be verified and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (d). On a representation received from the Nangal Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery has been asked to collect preliminary particulars preparatory to the conduct of verification of membership of unions operating in the Bhakra Beas Management Board.

[Translation]

Less wages to Labourers due to introduction of five-day week in Delhi

2062. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of introduction of five-day week in Delhi Administration, the daily wage labourers have been put to difficulty.

(b) whether it is also a fact that they will have to work for longer hours but now will get less wages in a month than before ;

(c) if so, whether Government are taking steps to solve the problem of these labourers ; and

(d) if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). The reference appears to be to the Order of the Delhi Administration regarding 5-day working in industrial units because of power shortage. The Labour Department, Delhi Administration has reported that while some factories have started working for 9 hours a day, there has been no complaint under the Payment of Wages Act. Delhi Administration has also reported that this is a temporary

measure for a limited period in view of power-shortage.

[English]

News captioned "Doordarshan racket in Sunday Films"

2063. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ
ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Doordarshan racket in Sunday Films' appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated the 10th July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether he has got the matter looked into particularly in the exhibition of regional films ;

(c) the remedial measure taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ;

(d) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the selection of 'Sunday' feature films telecast from various important T.V. stations ; and

(e) whether only those films which can violent scenes and have a moralising effect on the society and the younger generation in particular are proposed to be selected for exhibition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Directorate General, Doordarshan have since issued a rejoinder to the news item, referred to in part (a) of the question, which appeared

in the Indian Express dated 7th July, 1985. A copy of the rejoinder is at statement below. As regards regional films shown on the national hook-up, these are paid at par with Hindi feature films telecast on the national hook-up, rates for which have recently been enhanced.

(d) and (e). Feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification and offered by producers/TV right holders are scrutinised by the Committees constituted at various Doordarshan Kendras and also at the Directorate General, Doordarshan for selection and grading of films in three categories viz, 'A', 'B' and 'C' keeping in view the following aspects of the films, in that order :

- (i) International/National/State Awards won
- (ii) Thematic Value
- (iii) Cinematic Value
- (iv) Entertainment Value
- (v) Year of Production
- (vi) No. of times the film was shown on TV and by which Kendra.

It has also been recently decided that on atleast two Sundays of every month, the following categories of films will be shown :

- (i) Award winning regional language films
- (ii) Premier films
- (iii) Classic films

Before actual telecast, portions of the film considered as objectionable for family viewing are also deleted keeping in view the need for continuity of the sequences of the film.

Statement

J.D. Baveja
Addl. Dir General
Tel. No. 385298

10.7.1985

The Editor
Indian Express,
New Delhi

Sir,

A report by your Bombay correspondent Shri M.S.M. Desai in your esteemed daily on 10th July, under the headlines 'Doordarshan racket in Sunday Films' paints a picture of inaccuracies. His findings are baseless and a bundle of contradictions. His report about the Producer Shri Atma Ram and his film 'Chanda Aur Bijili' is completely misleading. Shri Atma Ram had offered the film for telecasting and was accepted. It was scheduled for a Sunday telecast. The Producer sent a telegram to Doordarshan Headquarters on 11th June, 1985 asking us not to telecast 'Chanda Aur Bijili' since All India Films Producers Council had decided not to supply films to Doordarshan. Accordingly, Doordarshan had no choice but to make substitute arrangements at the last minute which really caused us great inconvenience.

Shri Atma Ram subsequently wrote another letter on 28th June, 1985 requesting the Department to reconsider his film for telecast, since settlement between Doordarshan and All India Film Producers Council was expected 'very shortly'.

You would therefore, kindly see that Doordarshan is the aggrieved party in the case. Regarding his film 'Memsahab' it was not accepted by Doordarshan for telecast and he was duly intimated. It had nothing to do with his attitude about the film 'Chanda Aur Bijili'. There are also some other howlers in your correspondent's story. Films 'Ranga Khush' and 'Bindya aur Bندوق' have been telecast. 'Do Chattane', 'Pandit aur Pathan' and 'Agni Pariksha' were not graded as 'A' as alleged by him, but were placed in a lower category. Film

'Hamare Tumare' was shown only once on the national hook-up.

The stories about corruption and under-hand dealings are heard every now and again. However, till date, not a single case has been brought to the notice of the Directorate where a producer might have been pressurised for illegal gratification either for selection of films or upgradation. We have been repeatedly putting out announcements on Doordarshan network and other media that Producers should contact Doordarshan authorities direct and not through any agents or middlemen. Doordarshan will not hesitate to investigate such complaints.

However, we do not mind sharing the fact with your readers that not very good films are recently being offered to Doordarshan for telecast. We have to pick and choose from the films offered to us. It is quite evident from the figures given by your own correspondent in the beginning of the report where he states that out of the feature films telecast last year 33 were of 'C' grade, 13 were 'B' grade and only 5 were of 'A' grade. Had his thesis been correct then the number of 'A' grade films should have been more and not just five! As far as the preview of films is concerned, it is done by a properly constituted Selection Committee. It is not considered proper to associate a representative of the film industry with the selections as that would amount to a manufacturer being associated with a purchase committee which is done nowhere in the world. The present Selection Committee's findings are considered to be most judicious.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
(J D. Baveja)

**Recommendations by the Working Group
to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling
and Regulations) Act 1975**

2064, SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group of the Ministry of Works and Housing suggested some major recommendations to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 alongwith some proposals;

(b) if so, the details of the said recommendations and proposals;

(c) whether Government have accepted these recommendations and proposals; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (d). Yes Sir. The matter is under active consideration and it is not in the public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

Setting up High Powered TV and Radio Stations by China and Bangladesh

2065. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China and Bangladesh have set up high powered television and radio stations across the Indian border;

(b) whether it is a fact that broadcasts originating from China and Bangladesh are heard in the north-eastern States;

(c) whether in Jammu and Kashmir and in Punjab, Pakistani television is viewed largely because of poor programmes given by our television; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Both China and Bangladesh have radio & T.V. trans-

mitters in their territories, transmissions from whom are received in parts of our North-Eastern Region. However, major parts of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya do not receive TV signals from China or Bangladesh.

(c) It is quite likely that some people might be tuning to Pakistani transmissions; people possessing multi-channel TV sets cannot be prevented from tuning to any particular station of their choice. However, according to Door-darshan's reports its programme are popular not only in J&K and Punjab but also across the border.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Central Government Offices in Private Buildings

2066. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of offices of the Central Government are housed in private buildings and Government have to pay crores of rupees as rent;

(b) if so, the amount of rent paid by Central Government every year;

(c) whether Government are preparing any scheme for housing their offices in Government building only; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Farmers' Fair on Advances in Dry Land Farming Technology

2067. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day farmers fair publicising the recent indigenous advances in dry land farming technology was held in July, 1985;

(b) whether crop production in the country's 110 million hectare of non-irrigated land could be increased manifold by adopting indigenous dry land farming technology;

(c) if so, the extent to which Government are considering to adopt the latest technology for dry land farming; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the steps taken have improved the prospects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The crop production can be increased substantially by the adoption of improved dryland technology.

(c) A central Sector Pilot project scheme for propagation of water conservation, harvesting technology for dry farming areas and (ii) a Centrally sponsored scheme for popularisation of seed-cum-fertilizers drill, growing of improved crop varieties, application of fertilizers etc, have been in operation in various States since 1983-84. Measures such as contour bunding, terracing, land levelling, rain water management including run off management, improved cropping systems, afforestation, pasture development, horticultural plantations etc. are being popularised under the watershed development approach. Besides research findings of the ICAR & the Agricultural Universities are disseminated through the T & V system.

(d) It is too early to judge the impact of the dry farming schemes being operated in various States.

[Translation]

Production of Oil from Rice husk

2068. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make available oil obtained from rice husk in the country;

(b) if so, by what time and the price thereof;

(c) whether it will be available in sufficient quantity to meet the demand of the country; and

(d) if so, the total quantity to be produced and if it is unlikely to meet the demand, the manner in which the demand is likely to be met ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). No oil is being obtained from rice husk. Presently, about 2.2 lakh tonnes oil is being obtained in the country from rice bran, of which around 0.2 lakh tonnes is used for edible purposes and the rest for production of industrial hard oil for manufacture of soap. This quantity is too small to meet the demand of the country. The indigenous prices are around Rs. 12,000/- per tonne for edible grade rice bran oil and about 9,000/- per tonne for non-edible grade. The demand of edible oil will be met both from indigenous sources as well as imports.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta is transgressing all the limits and I resent this very much. This is irresponsible talk...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Because we have to find out the facts.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Datta, you must realise that everything has to be based on facts. What is written may not be a fact. It has to be ascertained...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you are sitting in front of him, can't you just see these things ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When such a statement has appeared, the Minister should make a suo motu statement...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It is wrong absolutely. You can give me in writing. I am not allowing him.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How it is irrelevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is irrelevant and irresponsible. You have to give it to me in writing. If there is any basis I will go into it...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a gospel truth. That has not descended from the God, Almighty. I get so many things which are wrong...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Just see what he is doing. An advocate, a hon. Member of the House is behaving like this. It is reprehensible. It is irresponsible. I am agonised at your way of behaving...

I did not think you will behave like that.

**Not recorded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Notice will be given tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me and I will find the facts. But how can he raise like this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is wasting the time of the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not wasting the time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much pained. I am always open to you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am aware notice should be given. But here the Minister should behave.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you do it ? There is no question of the Minister misbehaving. Here you are misbehaving.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I expected something more from you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is irresponsible. Whosoever speaks like this is irresponsible. It may be you or they.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But you are unnecessarily getting angry.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not angry. I am pained.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : So many Members are speaking without permission.

MR. SPEAKER : All those are irresponsible. Irresponsibility is not distributed evenly.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am submitting only respectfully to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I just now said that I am open. You come to me, I will find out the facts and put it before you. Why should you make this a debate and waste fifteen minutes of the House ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I was only just trying to bring it to your notice.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not have done it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow him to raise it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should he raise it ? He should give it to me and I will find out the facts.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But when we raise a question, you say it is irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Since you are saying without any basis, it is irrelevant. I am still maintaining it is irrelevant.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You have to mend your ways :

SHRI AMAL DATTA : My ways are very polite and gentle.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you are not.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing this gentleman or anybody. I never expected Mr. Datta to behave like that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I have gone through the Supreme Court Judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you cannot raise it. Mr. Soz, this has been raised so many times. I cannot have the

Supreme Court Judgment discussed here. No question. Not allowed. I have already done it before and I am doing it again. Why should you waste the time of the House ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But I want it to be discussed in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be discussed. The Constitution can only be amended. This is all.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, it is a very serious thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said it so many time. Why are you wasting my time ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Can't you give me half a minute ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No, it cannot be done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whether there is at all necessity to amend it or not, how can we find it without its being discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : You bring in an amendment and discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But we want the Government to do it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I say it can be discussed. It is not contrary to the provisions.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to budge. Why are you wasting the time of the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Supreme Court Judgment validates...

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask you to withdraw from the House if you do like, this. Sit down now. Take your seat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, the Supreme Court validates...

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. It is not going to be challenged. Finished. You are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House without rhyme or reason. You can move an amendment. You can move a Private Amendment and then that can be discussed. It will take time. He has already done it. When the time comes, we will discuss it. The House has to discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But he can persuade the Government to bring in an amendment Bill. What is your objection ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it. Now, Papers to be laid.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Delhi Development Authority (Power and Duties of Secretary and Chief Accounts Officer) Regulations, 1984 and Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Power and Duties of the Secretary and the Chief Accounts Officer) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. S.O. 404(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1985 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act 1957.
- (2) A copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) (Amend-

ment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 321 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1985 together with and explanatory memorandum under sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

Notification under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 501(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1985 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilisers to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1985 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Notification under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1985

Standards of weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Second Amendment Rules, 1985

Annual Report and Review of the Food Corporation of India

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :
 - (i) The Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 551(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1985.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 600(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1985 containing

Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1985.

- (iii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1984-85 Production) Fourth Amendment Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 603(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1985.

- (2) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 458(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1985 under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions by the Government on the working of the Food Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Act, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Agricultural Produce

Markets (Amendment) Act, 1985 (President's Act No. 1 of 1985) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1985 under sub section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1984.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (b) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its meeting held on the 29th July, 1985, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported Recognition being given to so-called Khalistan Government-in-exile by Government of Ecuador

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“Reported recognition being given to the so-called Khalistan Government-in-exile by the Government of Ecuador and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have seen press reports that a delegation of three prominent Ecuadorian personalities, namely.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, this has become out of date. A statement has come from the Government.

(Interruptions)

There are the statements of the Government which have come. Your statement is meaningless. Sir, the concerned Government has said that we recognise only India Government; we don't recognise Sikhistan; we don't recognise Khalistan. Why are you beating about the bush?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The Calling Attention has been tabled.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. Because, this morning, it came, they had already tabled it. We had already admitted this motion. I think, if the House agrees, I have got no objection. I can have instead...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : After hearing what the Minister says we will see whether there would be any need to proceed further with this.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (S. BUTA SINGH) : Let the statement be completed. If the hon. Members do not want to put any question, that is a different question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Statement we should hear, Sir.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : We do not take all this caper of Ecuador to be as simplistic as it appears. They are talking with two voices.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We are going ahead.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Let the Calling Attention proceed. It is true that the Government of Ecuador has clarified the position; but there are some important citizens of Ecuador who made certain statements, according to press reports. Members may have some questions on that.

MR. SPEAKER : It can be withdrawn only with the consent of the House. I cannot do it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Mr. Speaker, Government have seen press reports that a delegation of three prominent Ecuadorian personalities namely Dr. Carlos Julio Arocmena, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Party, Dr. Cristobal Montero, an official of the Ecuadorian Foreign Office and Mr. Patricio Buendia, a lawyer, which is presently in London, has announced that the Government of Ecuador would soon recognise the so-called Government of "Khalistan" and that the Government of Ecuador, according to the press reports, have also agreed to give some land to some Sikhs who can set up a Government-in-exile of the "Republic of Khalistan". Further it was reported that Dr. Chauhan had received an invitation to visit Ecuador.

2. The matter was immediately taken up by us with the Government of Ecuador. I had sent a cable in this regard to the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister in which I had conveyed *inter alia* that "any (such) statement or support to the so-called 'Khalistan' would amount to interference in the internal affairs of India and would amount to questioning the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of India." I said that we would accordingly deeply appreciate if the Republic of Ecuador would urgently clarify the correct position in this regard. The Indian Missions in London, Cairo, Bogota and our Permanent Mission in New York were also asked to take up

the matter with their counterparts urgently. Our Embassy in Bogota (Colombia) is concurrently accredited to Ecuador and the Ecuadorian Ambassador in Cairo is concurrently accredited to India.

3. The Foreign Minister of Ecuador in his telex reply has categorically stated as follows :

"With reference to your Cable dated July 29, please permit me to inform you that the Government of Ecuador has not sent any official delegation abroad to make any kind of contact with any persons belonging to the Sikh Movement. Dr. Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy has travelled to the city of London in his private capacity and his actions and contacts are in a purely private capacity and do not in any manner indicate any commitment of our national position which is the only one recognised by the Government of Ecuador. Ambassador Cristobal Montero, who at this moment is on vacation, is currently in a purely private capacity in the British capital.

Government Ecuador has acknowledged the legitimacy of the Sovereign Government of India and as such reiterates to your Excellency our desire to maintain most cordial and friendly relations with your Government.

We also take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Ecuador has not maintained contacts nor has acknowledged a single movement composed by the ethnic Sikh elements".

4. We have also been informed by the Embassy of Ecuador in New Delhi that the Government of Ecuador have issued an official statement confirming the contents of their Foreign Minister's reply. The Embassy of Ecuador has also informed us that the Government of Ecuador has reiterated that the "Official

invitations of the Ecuadorian Government are solely extended to Heads of constituted and recognised Governments. The separatist Sikh group has neither been nor will it be, recognised by the Ecuadorian Government ; therefore, the said group is not a legal entity for receiving official invitations."

While we welcome the clarification of the official position of the Government of Ecuador, I would like to express our surprise that three prominent citizens of Ecuador have chosen to make such uncalled for and irresponsible statements on a matter which is strictly a domestic one of India and to have offered support for extremist and secessionist movement based outside India. Their action is not in keeping with the friendly relations that exist between India and Ecuador, a fellow member of the 'Non-aligned Movement. We welcome and reciprocate the desire expressed to us by the Government of Ecuador for maintaining and fostering cordial relations with the Government and people of India and that it is their objective to promote through mutual accord such actions as may lead to substantial improvement in the bonds between the two countries in cultural, economic and cooperative fields.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will land be given to the Khalistan's in Ecuador ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : They have mentioned everything that they have nothing to do with the Khalistani movement.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the press carries reports that Ecuador has accorded recognition to Khalistan and that, as the hon. Minister has also said, a spokesman of their Ministry of External Affairs had stated in a press Conference that his Government had invited Mr. Chauhan. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. Ever since an accord was signed between our Hon. Prime Minister and Sant Longowal on Punjab tangle, the elements who were

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

instigating these people, who were defaming India, have been attempting to create situations in which this agitation would continue. As regards the reports of giving lands to Khalistani for housing their government and for cultivation also, it is a very serious matter. The Punjab accord having been signed now, our government should be very cautious in this matter and ensure that their officials do not create some such peculiar situation as would bring instability in Punjab. The accord has solved the problems peacefully and is going to restore normalcy. These anti-national elements in collusion with some foreign powers should under no circumstances be allowed to spoil and vitiate the atmosphere. Therefore, there is need for vigilance, need for not allowing the situation to deteriorate. The Punjab accord signed by the Hon. Prime Minister has been welcomed by all. The people abroad have commended it, the Sikhs living abroad have welcomed it. So, through you, Sir, like to caution government to be vigilant and not allow the situation to deteriorate. Their endeavour should be to ensure that there is no problem whatsoever left in Punjab.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, the statement which I have read out is very clear and I do not think I need to add anything to it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement read out by the hon. Minister here and the reports appeared in the press make it abundantly clear must Ecuador government have denied the allegation that they have recognised the so called Khalistan government in-exile. This shows that reports appearing in the press are satisfying and have been welcomed by our government. However, the statements made in London do give rise to suspicion. It has appeared in the press today. A press conference was held in London which is said to have been organised in a private capacity by a group of three persons. The Times of India carries the report thus—

[English]

“At the Press Conference in London the Ecuador Group had pledged full support to the so-called Khalistan. Dr. Arosemena, President of the Revolutionary National Party, a partner in the ruling coalition had also said his discussion with Dr. Chauhan focussed in the Khalistan-Government-in-exile and would make a string recommendation to his Government on his return.” He further says...”

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Its all over. What is there now.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : My submission is that the attempts that are being made abroad, the earlier reports that Chauhan's activities are not being checked in the USA and London, the training centres and various other activities are matters of concern and are tantamount to interference in our internal affairs. The forces that are determined to destroy the country are being aided. There are some foreign forces. The press recently carried a report that Pakistan and Bangladesh have mooted to form a Confederation to make the problem more complicated for India and to involve her in many other problems. The hon. Minister should see to all these aspects.

There is need to be vigilant and to keep a watch in the activities being carried on abroad with the aid of foreign powers to see that the security of the country is not threatened.

There is a reference in the report that there was a message, an invitation for Chauhan. What is government's explanation to this, I would like to know. There is no doubt that the Government of Ecuador have issued a statement that they have not recognised Khalistan, they recognise India only. This is all right. But the things that have happened raise some questions in our minds. I would like a clarification from the hon. Minister in this regard.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, we have to take the information provided by the Ecuadorian Government and the response we have received from the Ecuadorian Government at the face value. I can assure the hon. Member that we are taking everything in view and certainly all attempts of such people will be frustrated if they continue to do it. But at the moment, we have to take the assurance given by the Ecuadorian Government at the face value.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tewary Ji,

SHRIMATI PRABHAVATI GUPTA (Mouihari) : Mr. Speaker, the statement read out by the hon. Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called you, you have started speaking.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Tewary is not present, so she has started speaking.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Continue.

SHRIMATI PRABHAVATI GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, many facts have come out in the statement read by the hon. Minister including the assurance given by the Ecuadorian Government that they have not recognised the so called Government-in-exile.

The hon. Minister has himself expressed astonishment at the statement made by three prominent citizens in London, one of them is an Ambassador, that they have recognised Khalistan Government. The Ecuadorian Government have clarified that the Ambassador was on leave and that he made the statement in his private capacity. The Ambassador is of course, on leave but the fact remains that he was holding the diplomatic position. I want Government of India to take it seriously and seek clarification from Ecuadorian Government why the Ambassador did not observe protocol, and made such statement.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, we are already pursuing the matter in suggested by the hon. Member, but we shall pursue it more vigorously.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to take up renovation of Inter-State Orissa Coast Canal in the Seventh Plan period on priority basis

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore) : Sir, The inter-State Orissa Coast Canal is one of the oldest canals in the country, constructed by the East India Company for navigation and inland water transport, which was carrying merchandise and also passengers from Orissa to West Bengal, the then Bengal Province and vice versa, but ultimately in the absence of any maintenance etc., this canal has been silted up and some portions of it

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

have been declared abandoned by the Government, resulting in untold miseries, sorrows and difficulties to the millions of people due to frequent floods, saline inundation and severe water logging in the area. The people of the area are facing great inconveniences and paying large amount of transportation charges of their goods and agriculture produce in the absence of water transport system. The State Government of Orissa has requested the Centre for renovation and improvement of this oldest canal of the country, to utilise the canal as inland water transport route in the Sixth Plan period but to no avail.

In such circumstances, I would request the Centre to take up this inter-State Orissa Coast canal in the Seventh Plan period on priority basis for its early renovation and improvement to revive navigation and inland water route transport, which will be a great boon to the people of coastal belts of Orissa and West Bengal too. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister of Shipping and Transport to accept this proposal for execution in the Seventh Plan period.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to take steps for opening of J.K. Rayon Factory at Kanpur

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gurakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the J.K. Rayon Factory, Kanpur was closed down by the management more than two years ago without even taking prior approval of the State Government under Section 25 FF (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act as a result of which thousands of workers have been rendered jobless besides causing loss of production worth crores of rupees. The INTUC has urged Government to take over this mill and has offered full cooperation of workers if Government are prepared to run the mill jointly with the Cooperative Society of the workers. It is learnt that the management has given a written offer to Government that they are prepared to hand over the mill to Government with entire moveable and immovable assets against a taken compensation

of Re. 1 and agree to bear entire liabilities, but there is no decision on Government's part and on a result there is resentment and frustration among workers which is creating an adverse impact on industrial peace in Kanpur industrial town.

I, therefore, invite the attention of Government to this matter of urgent public importance I urge them to end this atmosphere of uncertainty by taking an early decision in this regard.

- (iii) Need to rename Port Blair as Savarkar Dham as a tribute to Shri Savarkar

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Hundreds of thousands of our countrymen suffered, went to Jails and were hanged to death during the Course of freedom struggle and this struggle of theirs, this sacrifice of theirs brought independence to the country. Certainly, after independence names of streets, roads, stations, buildings, towns and cities which were after Englishmen have been changed and named after Indian leaders in various parts of the country. We are proud of it, but many places still carry English names and Port Blair is a specific example.

Several freedom fighters were put into cellular jail in Port Blair and tortured for years and the name of Vir Savarkar deserves a Special mention among them who was awarded life imprisonment twice by British rulers and tortured for many years.

We may differ with Vir Savarkar's views but we cannot ignore his great contribution to freedom struggle. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to rename Port Blair as 'Savarkar Dham' after the name of India's brave son Vir Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. Certainly, this will be a great national tribute to this great personality

and to his contribution to India', freedom struggle.

[English]

- (iv) Need to set up Grape Research Centre at Hyderabad and also to establish Wine Industry there during Seventh Plan

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, there are thousands of acres of grape gardens in and around Hyderabad City in Andhra Pradesh. In recent times serious pests and diseases have been observed in the grape gardens. Hence, I request the Government to establish a Grape Research Centre at Hyderabad to protect the world-famous Anapshahe grape varieties and increase the quality and quantity. I also request the Government of India to establish wine industry in Hyderabad where the raw material is available in plenty in the Seventh Plan.

- (v) Need to redivert Assam Mail and to restore through Siliguri Junction A.T. Mail, Valsali Express and Haldibari Express in the larger interest of people of North Bengal

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, an alarming situation has arisen since the Railway authorities have recently diverted the Assam Mail passing through Siliguri Junction to New Jalpaiguri preceded by the total withdrawal of A.T. Mail and Vaisali Express from Siliguri Junction.

Diversion and total withdrawal of trains from this Station have caused widespread discontentment among a large number of porters, vendors, caterers and others concerned who used to earn their livelihood at this Station.

The Railway authorities have also removed the Crane Transhipment Handling Service from New Jalpaiguri and withdrawn the Haldibari Express running between Haldibari and new Jalpaiguri. This has seriously hampered the interest of the workers as well as passengers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to look into these matters and restore the above-said trains and Crane Transhipment Handling Service in the larger interest of the people of North Bengal.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to take necessary steps to check malpractices such as theft of postal articles and registered letters in Ajmer

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Ajmer is a historical and religious place where the shrine of Khwajaji is located and mail and registered papers are received there from the followers of Khwajaji in India and abroad. The registered packets besides containing important information—contain dollars sent by the relatives and acquaintances of these followers living abroad. This is a big financial help for the followers living in Ajmer. But these registered packets and mail are not delivered to the addresses in Ajmer by the Ajmer Head Post Office and these packets and mail disappear in the way.

The first instance was brought to light in 1982 when Government's attention was invited to this malpractice. A second case has been reported recently. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the news item "*Registry Chori ka mamlā pakra gaya*" (the theft of registered mail unearthed) which appeared in the Navjyoti dated, 24-3-85. These days thousands of pilgrims are visiting the Khawaja Shrine and if such reports come to light at this juncture, the people will definitely question the integrity of the P & T department.

I would urge the hon. Minister of Communications to order a CBI inquiry into these cases to remove the resentment prevailing among the people there and award exemplary punishment to the employees found guilty and also inculcate a sense of devotion of duties among other honest employees.

**CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
(AMENDING) BILL—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up Item No. 9 "further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K.P. Singh Deo on the 2nd August, 1985, namely :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration".

I request the Hon'ble Minister to continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir. Last week I could just mention that I would like to beg permission to move the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1985. This Bill seeks to amend the Criminal Amendment Act, 1952, in order to provide for punishment of personnel of Border Security Force who assist smugglers or infiltrators in crossing over the borders by accepting considerations.

In accordance with clauses (ii) and (iii) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 15 of the Border Security Force Rules, 1969, it is the duty of the Border Security Force to :—

- (i) Prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India;
- (ii) Prevent smuggling and any other illegal activity.

In the recent past, cases have come to notice where personnel of the BSF have shown connivance with smugglers and infiltrators after accepting consideration in the form of money or goods or services. The BSF officers whose conduct is found prejudicial to good order and

discipline of the Force can be dealt with under Section 40 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. Civil offences committed by the BSF personnel can be tried and punished by a Security Force Court under Section 46 of the said Act.

Under sub-section (i) of Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, the offences specified in sub-section (i) of Section 6 of that Act *viz.*, the taking of gratification by public servants are triable by Special Judges only. According to the judgement given by the Supreme Court in 1961, the Special Judge had exclusive jurisdiction to try any such offence and the mere fact that any such offence might also be an offence under the Army Act would not be of any relevance to a case where the general Act in express terms confers jurisdiction on a particular tribunal in respect of specified offences to the exclusion of anything contained in any other law.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1952, was, therefore, amended through an Ordinance in 1965 replaced by the Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Act, 1966, to save the jurisdiction exercisable by the court martial or other authority under the military, naval or air force laws and to validate the trials held, proceedings taken and sentences passed by courts martial and other competent authorities under these laws.

Since the BSF personnel are governed by the BSF Act, 1968 which is somewhat akin to the Army Act, 1950, it is proposed that the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, may be amended prospectively so that the jurisdiction exercisable by the Security Force Courts in respect of offences specified in Section 6 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, is not affected in view of the provision relating to trial by special judges in Section 7 of the latter Act.

Sir, this is an enabling clause and to make discipline and to meet out justice. This is being introduced quickly and summarily. I beg leave of the House for consideration and passing of this Bill.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, this Amendment Act is intended to overcome the difficulty created by the Supreme Court decision. In this connection I would like to draw the attention that not only in BSF Act, but also in many other provisions of Law there is overlapping. So long as there is overlapping of provisions, the proper implementation is becoming impossible. This amending Bill is brought only for the purpose of meeting the situation that has arisen as a result of a Supreme Court decision that a particular way of trial is not possible in the case, of BSF personnel. If that is the case, it can be said not only with regard to BSF but also the officers and personnel who are working in similar other forces. They are also doing the same thing. If the police force is taken, the same thing can be said about them, that you cannot get justice from them and they are corrupt people. Then there are the Customs people. Often we hear and it has come in the newspapers also that the customs offices connive with the people who come from abroad to bring things into our country. So a lot of persons whose job it is to implement the law have themselves become the law-breakers.

Here in the Bill it is said that instances have come to the notice of the Government that persons working in the BSF are themselves violating the law and that therefore, criminal proceedings will have to be initiated against them. It is all right to have a punitive and deterrent provision in the law, but, unfortunately, many laws in the country are not being enforced effectively. Therefore, if a law is intended to be implemented for a deterrent and punitive purpose, then its implementation should be effective, and then only there will be some fear. Therefore, the amendment is, of course, necessary in the light of the present day conditions.

But what I would like to urge is that the Government should appoint a committee to go into the matter as to which are the laws which are now overlapping on various accounts, specially in the field of criminal law. There are many over-

lapping provisions. It can be seen whether in the proceedings under a certain law punishment can be imposed whereas under another law, the punishment may not be possible. Then it becomes overlapping and the benefit of doubt will be given to the accused and he can very well escape. Therefore, the law should be more effective and should have a deterrent effect on the minds of the people who are governed under that law.

Also I would like to point out that the various pronouncements of the Supreme Court will have to be taken note of by the Government as early as possible. In the recent judgment in the matter of central Government employees the Supreme Court has said that under the constitutional provisions their services can be terminated whereas if you see the industries law, it provides safety and security to the industrial workers and under the industrial law a person can be dismissed only after proper enquiry and only after compliance with the principles of natural justice. My submission is that Government have come forward with this amending Bill to meet the situation arising out of the judgment of the Supreme Court. In the same manner, my submission is that the Government should be prepared to analyse every judgment of the Supreme Court and wherever necessary, to bring forward amendments to the law. In this connection I invite your attention to the recent decision of the Supreme Court with regard to Government employees that their services can be terminated without conducting any inquiry and without complying with the principles of natural justice whereas the industrial workers have got security and they have got the right of defence and appear before an enquiry to prove his innocence whereas the Government employees are denied this right. This is also in the same position. Therefore, perhaps an amendment to the Constitution itself may be required. Art. 311 of the Constitution will have to be amended.

Taking part in this discussion what I would like to submit is that similarly

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

there are so many decisions, so many pronouncements of the Supreme Court and other courts which overlap one another. Therefore, a streamlining in these matters is very necessary and some study should be conducted in this regard by the Government by appointing a Commission and bringing out a proper implementation of the law. Because of the multi-nature of the law, punishments cannot be given. I have submitted that. Other points also I have mentioned that in the case of other officers like the Customs people and also the Police, if possible, there should be a procedure by which the culprits can be brought to book. This is my submission in the matter.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill which is under consideration at present. What I am going to submit is known to everybody. There has been rapid increase in the incidents of unauthorised and unlawful crossing over to this side of the borders of the country. Bhairava and Krishna Nagar which are adjacent to my district are situated in the territory of Nepal. Many illegal activities are going on there. The dacoits and thugs belonging to our country commit crimes here and then cross over to Nepal in collusion with the officials on this side of the border. The criminals are allowed to escape or cross over to the other side on the allurements of money or through somebody's approach. In Uttar Pradesh, there is a definite increase in the number of such crimes on this account.

The second important point is about smuggling. There was a provision in this Act till now that such persons would be put on trial in the courts of special judges. It resulted in the delay in disposal of the cases. Hearing of the trial was postponed to further dates and cases could not be disposed of. But now under the amendment, which has been brought, there will not be delay in the trials of such crimes and cases will be disposed of without delay. The amendment is very commend-

able from this point of view. Now under this Act, cases will be disposed of without delay. This amendment will also be helpful in maintaining the secrecy. Previously, the secrecy could not be maintained but now those secrets will not reach the common man and the secrecy will be maintained. Cases will also be disposed of quickly.

With these words I support the Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I rise to support this Amending Bill. It is a very simple proposition. The amendment seeks to exclude the jurisdiction of the criminal law courts from trying any offences which are triable under Sections 46 and 47 in a civil offence committed by the member of the Border Security Force and which would be tried only by Security Force courts.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated that it was in the year 1961 that the Supreme Court held that the Army Act also was not exclusively applicable to such offences and according to the provisions of the law the criminal courts were competent to try cases where Army people were hauled up for offences. An Ordinance was promulgated followed by an Act. It was done in 1966.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister why such a long delay has occurred in bringing forward this Amending Bill. The Minister has said that in the recent past it has come to the notice of the Government or the authorities that smuggling has taken place with the connivance of the Members of the Force. The Director General of B.S.F., Mr. Birbal Nath, though hesitatingly, has admitted that there has been spurt in the smuggling of arms and narcotics and other goods and he has said that it has happened not only with the connivance but collusion of a large section of the personnel posted in the border. It is a serious thing and I would like to know whether any persons has been arrested or any action has been initiated or

whether the Government came up with this Bill so that the Criminal Courts have the jurisdiction over the cases and not the Security Force courts. This is what I wanted to know from the hon. Minister.

Now, in supporting this amending Bill, I would like to make some remarks. Sir, recently or for some time past, there has been discontent among the B.S.F. cadre officers. Only recently, you might have seen that a big despatch on the subject appeared in 'The Statement' because they do not like the incursion of I.P.S. officers. According to a Notification by the government under para 6(iii) of B.S.F. (Seniority and Promotion and Superannuation) Rule of 1978 published in the Gazette Notification of 11th November 1978 all commandants and officers of equal rank who have put in 8 years of service in that position shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of a D.I.G. It was expected that most of the posts will be filled up by those officers. Therefore, the Home Ministry has issued a Circular that 75% of the posts in the D.I.G. would be reserved for I.P.S. officers cadre. Naturally, this has created discontent among these people. This is a fighting force and we want to maintain discipline and morale and we want to maintain integrated character and personality of the B.S.F. It is necessary that the Government should address itself to this problem as soon as possible. If I.P.S. officers have to be brought in, they may be brought in, but the Government must take some decision and offer one time chance so that they may either opt for B.S.F. or go for different cadres. This problem has to be solved. Otherwise, it will undermine the morale and discipline of the force. The Government should act immediately on this.

Secondly, the B.S.F. has been used too frequently for law and order duties to aid the civil administration. I am aware of the fact that in the chartered areas, duties include maintenance of law and order situation. But I would like to point out here that this is a fighting force and frequent use of this force is not good. It is primarily for maintaining the vigil

on the border and to prevent smuggling and trans-border crimes. But frequent use of this force for maintaining law and order will detract from the character of this force. They are used for different purposes. When they are called upon to deal with the law and order situation, the rough and tough method has in fact often produced dissatisfaction among the personnel. Even Mr. Sravan Tandon, the former D.G., has also said that the frequent use of the force for law and order duties is not good. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Government that even though it is within the right to use B.S.F. for law and order duties, they should refrain from doing it so frequently, as is being done now, because it has produced a lot of discontent among the people and rough and tough method produces more than that what was needed. It is not for the B.S.F. which is a fighting force and it requires the support and goodwill of the people. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in my opinion, it is a very inconsequential amendment to Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952. There is no necessity to oppose this Bill and this Bill, in fact, should have been passed without any opposition, and discussion, but as you have allotted two hours for this Bill, we have to speak something on it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not a waste of time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; Members may like to say something on it.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, I would like to go to the original Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, from which we are now asking for exemption. This Act was passed in 1952 to create special judges for the purpose of trying offences by or relating to public servants, that is, offences under section 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 165A of the Indian Penal Code, offences of corruption and bribery committed by public servants. Thirty three years have elapsed after

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

passing of this Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.

Prior to passing of this Act in 1952, all these offences were triable by a magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code says :

- “(1) All offences under the Indian Penal Code shall be investigated, inquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions hereinafter contained.
- (2) All offences under any other law shall be investigated, inquired into, tried and otherwise dealt with according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of investigating, inquiring into, trying or otherwise dealing with such offences.”

Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code provided that offences by or relating to public servants, namely the offences under Sections 161, 162, 163, 164, 165 and 165A, that is, corruption and bribery would be triable by a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

Prior to 1952, cases of corruption, bribery etc. against public servants used to be very few, by and large, and these were tried by Magistrates. But in 1952, in order to emphasise that offences by public servants have got special significance, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 was passed with the result that special courts and special judges could be appointed for the purpose of trying offences relating to public servants. This resulted in the appointment of two or three courts at the State capital. Even if a small offence is committed by a petty official in some remote corner of the State, he has to be tried by the special court. He has to come all the way practically from a remote corner to the State capital. Almost all these special courts are located in the State capitals,

they are not distributed, and because they are of the category of special judges, not more than two or three courts are allocated by the State Government for this purpose. The net result is that witnesses have to come all the way to the special courts, travelling sometimes four hundred to five hundred miles, and in case the case is adjourned, they have to go back. I would only request the hon. Minister to call for the data of all cases which are being tried by the special courts in all the States, the number of cases which is being disposed of, and to review how far these courts have been effective.

3.00 hrs.

As a matter of fact, the very same judge, who is a Sessions Judge, by notification is made a Special Judge and then, because he becomes a Special Judge and because he is stationed at the State capital, he gets jurisdiction to try almost all the cases relating to public servants and this has been causing a lot of inconvenience to the witnesses and delay in disposal of the cases. Among these, we hear of a very few conviction cases. If the hon. Minister gets the statistics, he will find that in some cases there has been enormous delay. Cases have been pending for five years, six years and even ten years and the public servants who are being prosecuted have been appealing to the State Government to suspend their suspensions and put them back again into service. There are a number of cases, where after being under suspension for ten or fifteen years, they were acquitted and they got back their salaries and allowance from the back date.

So, the necessity to have this special act of 1952 is no longer there for the simple reason that the number of corruption cases have also gone up. These can easily be tried by the special magistrate at the Taluka level and in some serious cases at the district level. So, my suggestion is that it is time to have a look at the Criminal Law Amendment Act itself. There is no necessity to make any special provision. All these cases of corruption can be easily tried by the

ordinary criminal courts. The same magistrates, the same judiciary and the same rules are being applied and they can be disposed of at the taluka level itself, probably more effectively, more efficiently and more expeditiously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We adjourn for lunch and reassemble at two O' clock.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after lunch, at Nine Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
(AMENDING) BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Basavaraju.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. Minister has brought a very good bill and I wholeheartedly welcome it. Several offences like trans-border crimes, unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India, smuggling, and other illegal activities have to be dealt with firmly and therefore such a bill is very essential. Even the members from the opposition have welcomed this measure. In fact I had expected such an amended bill much earlier.

While speaking on this bill I have to highlight some points. Like Border Security Force there are other forces like Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Railway Protection Force (CRPF) etc. which could have been included in this amendment bill. However I request the

hon. Minister to bring in a comprehensive bill including all the above mentioned forces.

Secondly, I want to draw your kind attention towards the report of administrative reforms committee headed by late Shri Kengal Hanumantaiah, ex-Chief Minister of Karnataka. I do not know what has happened to the reports of this Committee. I urge upon the hon. Minister to implement the recommendations contained in the report of this Committee. If the recommendations contained in these Reports are implemented I am sure that honest, discipline, hard work, sincerity etc. in the administration can be vastly improved.

This Bill will definitely halt the reported unholy collusion between smugglers, drug-traffickers and some elements of BSF. I whole heartedly Support this Bill and I congratulate him for the timely amendment Cr. P.C. in this regard. With these words, I resume my seat.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I rise to support this Amendment Bill which is very much required from the point of view of jurisdiction which it involves. In fact, this amendment ought to have come long back. Nevertheless, I appreciate the efforts of the hon. Minister for bringing this amendment even at this late stage.

The Border Security Force is very relevant in the various para-military forces that we have. In fact, it is the restraint on the part of personnel of the Border Security Force that I may say prevents wars ; it is their restraint, it is their tactics and it is their dialogues that they hold between the forces on both sides that prevent wars which ultimately, as you know, how destructive they are. Therefore, in that sense, this force is very much important. In this Amendment Bill what is sought to be done is this. If a personnel from the Border Security Force is to be tried under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 or under certain

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

section of IPC, which deals with corruption, then the powers under this proposed amendment are vested in the authority under the Border Security Force Act, unlike Powers which are today vested in Special Judge, under the Prevention of Corruption Act or Criminal Law Amendment which exists. Therefore, in that light and for the reason that personnel like Border Security Force and army should not be exposed before ordinary criminal courts. In that light, this Amendment Act is most welcome.

Secondly when this matter goes to the Special Judge, normally, Special Judges are District Court Judges and they are stationed in district places; before them several cases of importance are there and therefore delays of years together are involved and consequently army personnel and the Border Security Force suffer to a great extent, and that again affects their morale, and in that light, this Amendment Act is very important.

However, I would like to make certain suggestions with respect to further better implementation of this provision.

In the first place I would like to suggest that when cases of corruption are dealt with under the Prevention of Corruption Act and the IPC, powers should be vested in the judges—senior judges of appropriate seniority—who sit at the Taluk headquarters so that people, as one of the hon. Members has suggested, who are poor litigants need not have to travel miles and miles to the district headquarters to be tried or to stand as witnesses.

Secondly, these cases come to light or get tried only if the affected persons come out and complain in the Police Station that so and so officer is asking for some money or bribe from them. Only then the case comes up and a charge-sheet is filed. However, the police authorities and the concerned officers should see that people involved in corruption cases are caught; they should take the initiative and *suo motu* and start the prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act

or Sections 161, or 165A of the Criminal Procedure Code. Unless the aggrieved parties take the initiative such cases will not be forthcoming.

Then there are some modalities of trapping the corrupt officers. When a person complains that an officer is demanding a bribe or some sort of consideration then a trap is laid. What is done is, the complainant is asked to meet the police party or the raiding party at a particular time or place. Then a bundle of notes is given to the complainant. These notes are treated in phenolphthalein powder in advance. Some lime water is also used. These notes are handed over to the complainant, some time is fixed between the complainant and the officers to call the official who is demanding the bribe. Say, if 3 p.m. is fixed at about that time the Police party also goes to the appointed place and the complainant hands over the notes to the corrupt officer. Then the Police party catches the officer and recovers the notes from his person. Thus the man is caught red handed. Normally the procedure is to sprinkle lime water on the notes which turn pink; and this proves that those were the notes handed over to the complainant. What I want to say is that the whole procedure is cumbersome. The Panch witnesses are not able to depose in a court of law and narrate these things one after another and if any Panch fumbles in between somewhere, then the case is gone. Therefore, what happens is only a few cases of corruption are proved. Ultimately only 10 per cent of the cases are conducted till the end; 50 to 60 per cent of people do not get any punishment. So, it is essential that these modalities or procedures are changed, so that the guilty do not go scot-free. Senior investigating officers are to be entrusted with this task.

In the Union Territories, what we find is that normally the investigating officer is an IPS officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General. Such officers are vested with powers but the pity is that they are transferred very frequently. For instance, an investigating officer files a case under the Prevention of Corruption

Act and starts the prosecution, but within six months he is transferred to Delhi or to some other Union Territory. Then the case is practically gone. This I am speaking from my personal experience. I was a Special Public Prosecutor under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Once I.O. in a case which was conducted by me, the I.O. was transferred. I was helpless. I was searching for the I.O. at various places of his posting. The Officer subsequently resigned from his post. He subsequently joined politics and became a Member of Parliament. Thereafter I also contested the election and I also came to Parliament. But the case is still pending. These sort of co-incidents sometimes follow. Therefore, officers of the rank of Police Inspectors should also be vested with the powers to deal with offences so that they are not transferred outside the limits of the territory and the cases do not linger.

With respect to the last amendment which was introduced in 1966. I would also like to make a few suggestions. Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act says :

“Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction by or the procedure applicable to, any court or other authority under any military, naval or air force law.”

Although we are not directly concerned with this amendment today, I feel that the words used here namely ‘military, naval or air force laws’ are not correct and that the concerned statute ought to have been mentioned as has rightly been done with the present amendment.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : It is known as Army, Navy and Air Force Act.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : But the statute has not been mentioned. Lastly whatever vagueness or lacunae which are there in the Prevention of Corruption Act, should be removed. Who is the competent authority to grant sanction to prosecute under the Prevention of Corruption Act? This aspect

has to be clarified properly in the Act. In the case of Mr. Antulay we have seen that because of vagueness the case was dragged on for months together. This sort of vague provision gives rise to delays which should be avoided. Therefore, although we are not directly concerned with the amendment to the Prevention of Corruption Act at this stage, I have incidentally mentioned all these things and I hope the hon. Minister will take note of these suggestions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the Amendment Bill is long overdue. Actually I share the curiosity which has been expressed by some other Members who spoke before me as to why it has taken so long to bring this Amending Bill. It has a limited purpose i.e. removing the legal lacuna or anomaly which was existing as to the jurisdiction in respect of personnel of the Border Security Force who are charged with offences of smuggling, collusion with smugglers, corruption and so on. But I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to why they have suddenly woken up now, because the Supreme Court gave its judgment in 1961. After that, an amendment to the Criminal Law was brought in 1966. And this is 1985. This anomaly or whatever it was there all this time. So I would like to know whether the fact of the matter is that the Government has decided to move in this matter only now because during this intervening period, the number of cases which have been reported of collusion by BSF personnel with smugglers, infiltrators and also corruption cases, have been increasing on such a scale that only it came to the notice of the Government that it would be necessary to do something. I think while introducing the Bill the Minister should have helped the House by also giving us some factual information as to what is actually the number of personnel who have actually been proceeded against and against whom action has been taken for such offences. There is no information. We have no data whatsoever to go on. The introductory remarks of the Minister consisted only of reading out the Statement of Objects and Reasons which has been supplied to us in any case. He need not have taken

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the trouble to read it out. Of course, I support the Bill but it is not merely a question of defining clearly the jurisdiction of the courts. One would also like to know whether any action is really being taken. I have to take this opportunity of just bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister and of the House that the way the Border Security Force has been behaving on the borders of our country is not inspiring very much confidence in the public. I do not mean to suggest that every single person who belongs to the BSF is corrupt, or is dishonest, or is failing in his duty. Not at all. I know that BSF has also, on several occasions, done excellent service. But my constituency, for example, runs all along the border of Bangladesh. The border in most of those places is not a land boundary, but the boundary on the rivers and canals. It is a siverine boundary where there is plenty of water and no roads in many places. The patrolling along that border has to be done very often by boats. BSF has got special types of vessels and crafts which they are supposed to use for this purpose. But I must say that smuggling of course, is going on in both directions on quite a large scale. I agree that it is very difficult to control every single yard or every single mile of that border but smuggling is on the increase. Everybody there knows it. Collusion of the BSF with these smugglers is common talk. Everybody talks about it there and everybody says that nothing can be done apparently to prevent it. Worse than that is that trans-border crimes are taking place in which the BSF is proving quite ineffective to do anything. Armed gangs are sometimes coming across to our side of the border from Bangladesh. My constituency is situated just opposite the districts of Jessore and Khulna, and a number of cases have taken place where armed dacoits with weapons have crossed into our territory and committed decoities. In one case they had kidnapped some people also. They also take away cattle and do all sorts of things like that. They are coming and going freely. Except in one case which is known to me, the BSF apparently failed even to intercept them. To check unauthorised entry

and exit from the territory of India which, as stated here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is one of the duties of the Boarder Security Force. It is totally incapable of checking this unauthorised entry and exit. Moreover, this has become a source of corruption to which the BSF is prone. The people who have got no valid documents for crossing or coming back, can get entry or exit by means of bribing BSF personnel, and this is being done quite frequently. I do not know what action the Government have taken or what steps they have taken to detect these things. We heard the other day, for example, that there was so much infiltration going on across the Punjab border. Perhaps it is still going on. It is reported that so many terrorists and extremists find it easy to slip across the border into Pakistan and then come back whenever they want. But they are coming and going after receiving training in arms and all that. Or, they are coming and going without training.

Yesterday, I happened to be on the Waga border near Amritsar. I just had gone down to the border to have a look at it. I had done it before also. Our BSF is there on the border checkpoint. It is very much in evidence, looking very much smart in uniforms petrolling there side-by-side with the Pakistani Rangers on the other side just a few feet away. But, after all, if infiltration is not going to take place at the point of Waga post, it is taking place along the Indo-Pakistan border. And if such massive infiltration has taken place and enabled infiltration of all sorts of arms here illegally—and we know what happened in the last couple of years—and these groups of terrorists and extremists have been freely going, one wants to know what the BSF was doing. It is an armed force, it is a trained force, it is a para-military force, which is specially trained to encounter and combat this kind of illegal trespassing, but here everybody talks about the Punjab border as being a border which is very easily open to penetration; and therefore, one cannot control or apprehend these terrorists and extremists who can just slip across and come back whenever they want. So, BSF has been failing in this matter also.

Merapani clash, which took place between the police forces of Assam and Nagaland is the most disgraceful and disreputable matter. It is really quite disastrous to the cause of national unity. It is true when the matter was raised a few days ago, the Minister here in the House denied knowledge of the fact that any BSF personnel was involved in the clash, but I would like to have further re-assurance from the Government, because every single report which has appeared and which has been published, does claim that at least on the Nagaland side the BSF did participate in this clash. They were used apparently by the Nagaland Government in the attack on the Assamese villages in Merapani area. In that incident perhaps an evidence was found of the use of mortar shells. It is not normally given to the ordinary armed police. If it is a fact that BSF took part in the clash, then a stern action has to be taken. I agree with the Members who have said that it is very wrong to use the BSF on any increasing scale on normal law and order operations in areas which are very far removed from the border or which have nothing to do with the border at all. To aid the civil power in so-called maintaining peace or law or order, police forces are used. Sometimes army is used. Sometimes army has to be used. I consider, it is a very inadvisable thing. The Army should be used with great restraint. It should not be used to replace the police force. But the BSF, whose very name is 'border security force' which has been raised and trained for the purpose of safeguarding borders of our country, if they are found to be brought into action in internal areas or in interior of our country far away from the border to help some State Government or State authorities to cope with some rioting or some civil strife, I think it is very undesirable. It will surely sap the morale of the BSF personnel, if they are more and more used for this purpose and it will make them unfit for the real purpose for which they are designed, namely to safeguard the security of the border and to prevent all these illegal incursions and smuggling and so on. So, that should be done. As far possible, the BSF at least should not be used for that purpose.

I welcome the Bill in so far it remedies any ambiguity or doubt that exist as to assure the judicial authority to try these people who are charged with these offences; but simply that is not enough. We should be told something; we should be given some information whether action has been taken or not, because Government itself admits these facts. It says and I quote:

"In the recent past cases have come to notice where personnel of the BSF have shown connivance with smugglers and infiltrators after accepting consideration in the form of money or goods."

This is the Government's own statement which is really quite an alarming business and we should know about it. Since these cases have come to your notice, some action should have been taken and action was taken probably, or in many cases, action was not taken; we don't know anything about it. So, I would request the Minister to give us some more information about this matter, and also assure us that the discipline of the BSF—which means really in the last resort that of the officer cadre in BSF—has got to be made much more conscious about its duties and discipline has got to be strictly enforced and action taken whenever necessary. What are the steps which have been taken in this direction? I would like to know that.

On the border at least I know that among the people whom I represent in this House there is absolutely no confidence on the BSF. People say: Oh, as long as BSF is there, you can be dead-sure that smuggling will go on freely on a big scale. BSF, according to the people, is the guarantee that smuggling will go on without any kind of check. This is not a nice kind of certificate to give to the BSF.

Therefore, Sir, I support the Bill because, I think, it is long overdue. But just a Bill, without any action being taken as follow-up is quite useless and not worth the paper it is written. I hope that the hon. Minister will enlighten us something about this.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1985 brought forward in the House for consideration.

I quite agree with the views expressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I also come from the border area. We are constantly seeing the work of B.S.F. in the border areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer. It has been found that whatever smuggling activities take place or whatever unlawful activities go on from Pakistan side, these cannot take place without the connivance of the B.S.F. personnel. There cannot be cases of smuggling without the connivance of the B.S.F. personnel. It is a matter of great surprise that a large number of cows are taken to other side of the border and the B.S.F. fail to take action. Commodities like bidis, sugar are smuggled out in exchange of cloth, cassettes, medicines and other things. I am sure that if the B.S.F. do its work with interest, then the smuggling activities can be checked. Generally the Commandants and the Assistant Commandants of the B.S.F. are taken from the Police officers' cadre and only those officers are sent to the B.S.F. whose reputation is bad. Otherwise the police officers would like to remain in the district headquarter. When such type of officers are posted there the smuggling operation spreads and it cannot be checked. So it is very necessary that those persons should be appointed as Commandants, Assistant Commandants and Captains whose records of integrity and honest have remained clean. They should be selected after proper screening. Those officers should be removed whose records have not been considered clean. This fact has been admitted. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it has been stated that they are in connivance with them. Action should be taken against them when such cases come to notice. It is a right step that, this amendment has been brought to the Act. Now action can be taken against them under Section-40. But there is one point worth consideration. If the officers who are sup-

posed to take action are themselves not, honest, no action can be taken against not be taken against him the guilty. So there is need to take concrete step in this direction. It is very necessary to maintain discipline in them as well as to maintain secrecy. We do not want that the B.S.F. should be maligned and exposed in this way. But what can be done when they take bribes openly and badly tarnish their image. It is necessary to improve this image.

The B S F has done commendable work at some places. Recently on 17th July, they have seized 329 Kg. heroin worth Rs. 16 crores in the Barmer district. This is their marvellous achievement. Such personnel should not only be appreciated, they should not only be given advance investments but should also be given promotion. I do not mean that all the personnel of B.S.F. are bad. There are some good and honest people in it. Such personnel should be encouraged in every way.

I have also visited the area manned by B.S.F. I think there is need to increase their strength. Particularly the border area of Rajasthan is a long one spread over to 1,500 kilometers. Taking into consideration the length of that area, the strength of the force deployed there is very less. There is need to deploy 15 or 20 battalions there. Only then the border can be properly guarded. If the area is sealed only then the border can be guarded properly so that smugglers or extremists are not able to infiltrate. A number of armed extremists have infiltrated into our area after getting training and they have committed such crimes which are condemnable. The Central Government have to be more careful in this respect. I had drawn the attention of the hon. Home Minister earlier also to the activities of B.S.F. and urged him to take suitable steps there. But no action has been taken till now and on this account such situation has developed.

In my opinion the assistance of B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. should be taken when the Police force is not able to control the law and order situation. The B.S.F.

have done commendable job whenever it was asked to handle the situation. It has discharged its responsibility more ably than the Police. Not only in Punjab in other areas also it has taken right step and discharged its duty. So we should not hesitate to take their help. I would also say that there is nothing bad in securing the services of the army even in such situation. If the law and order situation becomes uncontrollable then we should not hesitate in using the army. This should not be made an issue that the services of the army are not meant for the use of controlling the law and order. Generally, smuggling takes place during night in our desert areas but our forces have no adequate arrangement of lighting. They do not have sophisticated weapons. We should make available all the necessary equipments to them. Their cadre should be improved. They should get the pay scales and other facilities available to the military personnel. Their memorandum should be looked into and effort should be made to make provision to the effect that they may get the facilities available to the army personnel.

With these words I support this Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill presented here.

SHRIGIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1985 that is before the House.

The objective with which the Bill has been brought forward is praise-worthy and I welcome it, but there is need to pay special attention to the conditions prevailing in BSF which cause concern and as a result of which this amendment was brought forth. You are well aware that the arms which reached Punjab from Pakistan, were smuggled in through the Rajasthan border. Extremists have also entered through Rajasthan border. Had the BSF been alert, the situation in Punjab which has worsened due to these smugglers, extremists and smuggling of arms, would not have deteriorated to that extent. This is the main reason for

the incidents of this nature in Punjab. Just now Shri Virdhi Chander Jain spoke about the large scale opium smuggling in his area. Government want to curb the opium smuggling but it has not been able to check it. The hon. Finance Minister is present here and he is concerned with customs. Neither the customs department nor the Border Security Force is able to apprehend them. Opium, worth crores of Rupees is being smuggled out from that border every year but no action has been taken to check it. There are big gangs which are operating and they indulge in smuggling worth Crores of Rupees. No one knows whether the BSF is aware of it or not. If they know about it, action should have been taken. So all these things need to be looked into.

Heavy expenditure is incurred on these two departments—the customs and the BSF—and they should check smuggling. The smuggled goods are affecting our economy adversely. Only the other day, it was said that black money to the tune of Rs. 37,000 crores has accumulated. This figure has been given in the report but other sources say it is to the tune of Rs. 70,000 crores. The reason is that the goods are smuggled and many people indulge in malpractices for which the Border Security Force has proved ineffective and the whole system has gone topsy-turvy. If you are able to check smuggling, the economy of the country can be put on sound footing. Another reason for the ineffectiveness of BSF is, as Shri Virdhi Chander Jain has also pointed out, that it is headed by rejected officers of the police or those DSPs, SPs and DIGs who do not have good reports and are not retained by the States. Being disgruntled, they do not perform their duties well and as a result these activities are on the increase. I would suggest not to post rejected police officers in B.S.F. If you post them there, then these activities can never be curbed. Rules may be framed amendments may be brought but it will not help much till action is taken against the erring officers and against those who are facing corruption charges and are in collusion with the smugglers. If the Border Security

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

Force consists of such type of officers, then who will take action against whom ?

If you want to give such a shape to this Act as if it is meant for an army, then induct officers like army officers. They should be given special training to work effectively. The training should meet the requirements of the Border Security Force. The system would function effectively only then. It will not help much if you appoint special judges or give special powers to the Director General, Border Security Force or bring forth amendments. Till the officers and staff do not, feel confident that the people and Government will praise their work, there will be no improvement in the situation. If they overcome this feeling of insecurity, there will be marked improvement. The police officers whom the State Government want to shunt out should not be posted to Border Security Force. This system should be changed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sir, the existing laws do have the following provision :

[English]

- “(i) Prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India;
- “(ii) Prevent smuggling and any other illegal activity.”

[Translation]

All these things already exist in the present laws. This law came into force since 1969. How many officers or staff have been prosecuted or punished ? Nothing has been categorically stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. It has been admitted in this statement that cases of collusion between the Border Security Force personnel and smugglers and infiltrators have come to light and that the smugglers are being encouraged. How many officers have been found to be engaged in such activities

and what action has been taken against them and how many of them have been punished ? It should be clarified so that we come to know the present circumstances and the measures to be taken to improve the situation. We should be assured that the hon. Minister is evolving a system so that there is no confusion in future and the harm that was being done by such activities will be no more.

It has been emphasized that the amendment is being brought to maintain discipline in Border Security Force. As I said just now the integrity of the officers that are appointed should be beyond suspicion. They should be honest and men of integrity. It has not been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons what sort of special training is to be given to the Border Security Force personnel so that the discipline improves and the country is protected against enemies and smugglers.

*SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the discussion on this Bill I will speak in Bengali. The Government has brought forth this Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 1985 with a view to amend sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952. I and my party has nothing to oppose in this Bill. We all know the situation in which the BSF was constituted. A high powered Committee was set up with the then I.G. of Madhya Pradesh, Shri K. S. Rustomji, Lt. General Camdeth GOC in Chief Western Command and a Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry as its members. This high power Committee recommended to the Government that a paramilitary force like the BSF may be set up since the presence of the military in the border areas and in different parts of the country all the time was not desirable. According to the recommendations of this High powered committee, the BSF, a paramilitary force was set up in 1965. Today, the strength of the BSF is nearly 1 lakh. That means, this Border Security Force has a strength of nearly 1/10th of our regular

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

army. Now, the Government has to bring forth this amending Bill in 1985 after such a long period because, as they have themselves admitted in the State of objects and reasons of this Bill that "personnel of the Border Security Force have shown connivance with smugglers and infiltrators after accepting consideration in the form of money or goods".

Not only the Government has admitted this fact, but the ex-Director General of the BSF, Shri Birbal Nath also admitted in an interview published in the *Tribune* dated 22-6-84 that "a sizeable number of personnel in that force i.e. the BSF may have been in collusion with the smugglers of arms, ammunition and other goods from across the Indo-Pakistan and Indo Nepal borders." The Ex-D.G. himself admits that the BSF is associated with smuggling, and this smuggling is in the form of arms and ammunition across the border. This is a very dangerous situation and it has surely assumed alarming proportions today which has forced the Government to come forth with this amending Bill. Sir, smuggling was prevalent earlier also, infiltration was also there. The Government also was not unaware of the association and connivance of BSF personnel with smugglers in exchange of money and other considerations. In spite of all that why did the Government wait so long to bring forward such a Bill? The hon. Minister should state, it would have been better if he stated it at the time of introducing this Bill, that what sort of complaints and allegations is he receiving against the BSF personnel? What is the real shape of this smuggling and in what way are the BSF personnel associated with this smuggling of arms? What type of allegations have been received against them in respect of arms smuggling. For want of such amending act, the Government found that whenever departmental proceedings were instituted against the BSF personnel, they were approaching the general criminal courts thus frustrating the departmental action. This resulted in the BSF authorities getting involved in prolonged court cases which also delayed the action against the guilty personnel. It was found difficult to take appropriate action against those personnel who were

conniving with smugglers and infiltrators. The Government was alarmed to find that even arms smuggling was indulged in by the BSF personnel who are entrusted with the onerous task of maintaining the security of our borders, because it was not found desirable to keep the presence of the army at the borders all the time. If the personnel of the BSF themselves indulge in nefarious activities like arms smuggling etc., that certainly gives rise to an alarming situation, which has forced the Government to move this amendment a after such a long time.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): There is illegal immigration also into Assam (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANIL BASU: Yes, everywhere. It is admitted in the report of the Ex-D.G. of BSF. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this is the most disconcerting aspect of the whole matter. But there is one other thing which needs to be considered in this connection. Can the morale of the force or the discipline improved through the passing of such an amending act only? It is never possible to do that. Just by making the legal provisions more stringent it is never possible to improve that discipline or boost the morale of the force. The Border Security force was formed primarily for maintaining the security of our border areas, considering the undesirability of maintaining the presence of the army there at all times. But in later years we found that instead of protecting our border this very force was being used in the interior of the country for suppressing and breaking up people's democratic movements for their democratic rights. We have seen that the BSF was used for breaking up the railway strike. Of course the BSF is sometimes used to help the State Governments in times of natural calamities like floods etc. But there is the other side that this force is used for suppressing people's democratic movements like breaking up the railwaymen's strike etc. This is totally undesirable and inadvisable. This will naturally adversely affect the discipline and morale of the force.

Another thing needs to be seriously

[Shri Anil Basu]

considered by the Government. This force has been set up with a strength of over 1 lakh, personnel. If the service matters and administrative matters of the personnel of this force, right from the lowest rank to the highest rank, from a constable to the D.G. are not governed in a clear cut, well defined and disciplined manner, we certainly cannot expect this force to give their best and fulfil the expectations of the country from them.

Sir, recruitment to the post of assistant commandant of the BSF was at a standstill for the last 7 years. There was no recruitment to this post. Only last year a few appointments have been made. Moreover, the constables, the BSF cadre officers etc. in this force do not have the same facility and avenues of promotion as is available to the army or police personnel. Sir, many BSF personnel are posted in far flung, inaccessible and difficult border areas, where they are engaged in providing security to our borders. Some are posted in Kashmir, some in Ladakh or in Nagaland etc. The Government should consider how to provide them more amenities, avenues of promotion and better facilities of work, housing facilities etc. Their legitimate demands should be considered sympathetically by Government. The promotional facilities for the BSF personnel are gradually shrinking.

Sir, a constable in the BSF has to wait for 12 to 14 years before he gets a promotion. A commandant stagnates for 20 years in the same post without any opportunity of promotion. There are 27 posts of D.G. in the B.S.F. One post has been upgraded as I.G. But the remaining officers see no hope of promotion. They do not know to which higher post they will get a promotion. The picture is very bleak for them. Therefore side by side with this amending Bill, the Government should also think how to boost the morale of the BSF personnel. Further, Sir, merely saying 'smuggling' is not enough. The whole House must know what is the nature of trans-border crimes that are taking place, what is the magnitude of trans border infiltration. How many

personnel of the BSF are associated with arms smuggling? They have been entrusted with protecting our borders! What are the specific allegations against them? I hope the hon. Minister will kindly inform us about all these things while replying to this debate. I support this Bill but I will again urge upon the Government not to use the BSF, which was primarily constituted to protect our borders, for suppressing the peoples' movements, the workers movements and other legitimate democratic movements in the country. This must be seriously considered. Our is a democratic country and the use of BSF for suppressing peoples' democratic movements will only vitiate the atmosphere. The Govt. must keep that in mind. Thank you, Sir.

[English]

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : I rise to support this amending Bill which is really a very laudable one, provided the purpose for which this amendment is being presented here in this House, serves its full implications and purpose.

This Parliament meets for about six months a year to conduct its business and hundreds of laws are enacted every year and to my knowledge, there is hardly a law which has not undergone substantial changes, either in the form of some additions or some proviso being added to it. But the fact is that when these people were tried by the ordinary law, then the situation of crime was not so bad as we are having it at present. So, the one question that could be put to the Government or anybody in charge of administration is how is it that when the accused of all offences were tried by the ordinary courts or by the Special Magistrate Courts or by the Magistrates of First Class, then the crime situation was not so serious and the people were not used to behave that way as they are doing at present? With every amendment that we are going in for, the rate of crime is increasing and there is no guarantee that even with this amendment, the crimes in the BSF like collusion in smuggling and intrusions into our territory and all that with mala fide intentions,

could stop. Because we have many other laws which curb these things but in spite of it, the crimes have increased and are on the increase. The only point that is to be considered is : how to educate our society and our people so that the sense of security in the minds of the people and those who are used to commit such offences may be prevented either by use of force or by some such device which may inculcate in them a sense of education that in the interests of the nation and in the interests of the social order that such crimes are stopped and which will help in raising the standard of human behaviour and our social order because the other countries who have taken lessons from us and whose spiritual integrity was not so high as we had, are now more advanced either in spiritual standards or in standards of integrity and we who were once the inspiring force to the world are now lagging behind. This should cause great concern to us.

Now, with all the rules and regulations that we are going in, we do not think that there should be a remarkable change in the BSF set up unless the machinery to implement all these laws are such, so competent, so efficient and so honest as to see that the laws are implemented and enforced with all its sincerity and with all the rigours that it demands. There is no dearth of law to curb all these crimes but in spite of it, if the crime is on the increase, then we have only to think that it is not the law which alone can stop the crime. It is something more and that something more is the will of the people, the will of the Government, the will of the politicians and the will of the people who constitute the nation. Now it is for each one of us and it is our onerous duty to see to it that these things do not recur either in the shape of BSF or even in the military organisation.

Now is it the BSF alone to be blamed ? Is it not there in the military force where also there are many cases of this nature and many colonels and Major Generals have been tried and convicted and many cases are there still on the list ? So, it is not just by enactment of a law or

amendment of a law that we can stop the crime. Something more is required and that something more is the will, the political will of the Government, the political will of the Parliament. We here in the Parliament talk of many things but outside the Parliament, in some way or the other, we are also as much a factor to contributing to all these offences as anybody else because somehow or the other we help them, we encourage them, we shield them and we protect them. So, in my humble opinion, it is not the law alone or a substantial change or amendment of the law that will go a long way to stop the crime either in the BSF or in any other organisation. Of course, the situation in the Punjab is a clear example that the BSF on the border have not been so alert or have not done their job so nicely as was expected of them. But all the same our total national character has gone a little bit down. You may take the case of Army, politicians, ordinary policemen and even those who have been given exemption in Income Tax limit. Now, there is an impression that our hopes could be belied as these people might not come forward with a clean hand to file their returns.

So, when the national character has gone down, it is not the law alone which will be able to effect the necessary change but what is required is education, political will and concerted effort by all those who constitute the nation. I support the Bill but the Bill by itself will not enforce the law. The machinery has to be tightened. If the implementation machinery is not tightened then nothing will happen.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present amendment is not very material in the sense that it does not give details about the re-organisation of the Force or its duties or its performance. The only aspect that it wants to cover is trial of BSF personnel for offences that are covered under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act and because it has been found that these personnel are likely to commit some offences which usually are pro-

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

vided under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act to be tried by a special judge.

My submission is that BSF is not a military organisation. It does not have that type of hierarchy or discipline. The entire conception of Military, Navy and Air Force is quite different from the BSF. The composition of BSF itself is a 'khichri'. People from different Services are brought in BSF. In the higher positions, particularly, Indian Police Officers are brought in. What will be their position? Will they be tried under the new provisions or by the rules framed under their own Service. The lower rank personnel in this Force will be bound by this law. This law, I think, makes a little difference. It abridges their right to seek the help of lawyers from outside or to seek the transfer of cases from one court to the other if they found the trial not being fair or prejudicial. So, all these impediments are there.

The discipline of the Force is not like that of Military. The Minister may explain why it should be placed at par with military personnel. In the Defence personnel there is a hierarchy from the Chief of the Army Staff to the lowest rank. If you build this Force on those lines and also enforce that discipline then it is a different matter. What we see is that BSF is not only on the border but it also discharges other duties at times of need and emergency. Its composition is not that of Defence personnel. So, the trial of cases should not be like that. Civil courts should have some right otherwise their right of fair trial will be prejudiced. Further, I do not think that BSF has got that elaborate arrangement as they have got in the military. It is a mixed force and as I said, the respect which the police personnel get in the country is well-known to us. The confidence of the people on the impartiality and the behaviour of the Police in different States is not to high as it should be and the people in general do not have that much confidence in them as they have in the military, Air Force or Navy personnel. The Police do not command that. Therefore, my submission is if this law is amended, their

right will be abridged. Otherwise they will have more facilities and assistance. In the case of the Supreme Court judgement that has been referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that judgement pertains to the personnel in the army and that judgement comes into conflict with the Army Act. It was but natural that that should have been amended as it was done in the case of army personnel. But that judgement I think, is not applicable in the present case, that is, in the case of B.S.F. and the Security Force Court's jurisdiction should be made applicable only to small offences concerning their service or discipline, but not serious offences because the duties that are cast upon the B.S.F. as it has been enumerated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been provided in the rule itself, that is, only to prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India and secondly also to prevent smuggling and any other illegal activities. These duties are also discharged by the ordinary police, by the Coast Guards also and by the officers of the Customs and Excise Department also. These duties are discharged not only by the B.S.F. but by other agencies also. If this principle applies in the case of B.S.F. then why should it not be applicable in the case of other people also? They will also say that they should have their own courts and have their own method of trial. Moreover, the B.S.F. is not a big force like the Navy or Army where it involves having their own courts. Therefore, the example cited here is not proper in the case of B.S.F. It will give some special powers to the officers who are coming from the ordinary police force mostly. The personnel from this service only go to a certain level, upto the level of Superintendent of Police or something like that. Now, you are taking officers from the Police and not from the military service. Why don't you take officers from military also because the people in the police are rejected people? They have not created confidence in the people. Why do you import these incompetent officers in the B.S.F.? Why not bring personnel from the army, Ex-servicemen who have created great confidence in the general

public. They have that sense of discipline and they have that sense of impartiality and they are not brought here. The B.S.F. have got semi-military duties. If the personnel from the army are brought in here instead of Police, it would be better and they would be more efficient, more honest and they will discharge duties more efficiently.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, I don't quarrel with the amendment, but I quarrel with the Government with respect to its form, its inefficiency, lack of perspective and all other things in bringing forward this Bill before this House.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated :

"In the recent past, cases have come to notice where personnel of the Border Security Force have shown connivance with smugglers and infiltrators after accepting consideration in the form of money or goods."

This is a very sweeping allegation against the Border Security Force. If the Border Security Force was so bad, so awful, what was the Government doing all this time? Have they booked these persons for offences of corruption, and if so, what was the impediment for their trial by the special courts? Why has this legislation been resorted to? It has not been made clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

To my mind this legislation is piecemeal and confusing. Sweeping remarks have been made against the Border Security Force. In this way, I do not think, they will be in a position to check the offences whatever they may do.

As I said, the whole thing is very confusing. Previously, people charged with offences of illegal gratification etc. used to be tried under the Criminal Procedure Code, Sections 161 to 165A. Then, in 1952, the Government thought that the

regular procedure of trial by the regular courts was not sufficient and they wanted special courts, and for that the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 was passed. Then, in 1965, they thought that this law was not sufficient, and they wanted to take away from the purview of this Act offences pertaining to army and navy personnel etc. and they made another law. Now, they have come forward with this Bill saying that the Acts of 1952 and 1965 are not sufficient and they want to take away from the purview of this law offences committed by Border Security Forces. Is this not confusing? What is the difficulty that the Government has encountered in enforcing the present law? Are the special courts not doing the work, or are they are not sufficient to punish the offenders? All these questions have not been answered.

As a lawyer, who has been practising for the last thirty-two years on the criminal and civil side, I can say that we are suffering from too much of legislation, and very poor implementation. It is not that we do not have laws, but we are not able to properly implement them. That is why, Government is resorting to this sort of legislation in a piecemeal, haphazard and confusing manner. This must be avoided. Why don't you bring forward a comprehensive legislation in order to punish people in all walks of life, who indulge in illegal gratification? Why have different laws for different sets of people? Why don't you bring forward a comprehensive legislation to cover all categories of people?

As far as this law is concerned, I am not able to understand it. Even though I do not quarrel with the amendment, I am not in full agreement with the way the Bill has been brought. Why has this been brought, what are the objects and reasons—all these things have not been told. They must remember that we are suffering from too much of legislation, and we must try to have less number of laws, but we must ensure their proper implementation. You must bring forward a comprehensive law with a prospective view. I hope, the Law Minister would consider this aspect and enlighten us.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Members from both sides of the House for their unanimous support to this amendment, although some of the Members have made some very weighty suggestions and added riders to their speeches. Some hon. Members have given bouquets as also brick bats to the Border Security Force. They have also referred to the training, morale, discipline, conditions of service, pay and allowances and utilisation for law and order situations. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to just mention again—even at the fear of being pulled up by Shri Indrajit Gupta for reading out something, I can only say that I do not have a computerised memory like that of our very distinguished parliamentarian Shri Indrajit Gupta....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I only objected to his reading out something which has already been provided to us. He can certainly read out what has not been provided.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I do not take umbrage to what he has said. I have taken it in the spirit in which he has said it. I am willing to learn from the hon. member, who is a very senior member and I shall certainly try to satisfy him next time, when I move another Bill or Amendment. Sir, as far as hon. members are concerned they can make various general statements, verified or unverified, which I cannot afford to do at the risk of being contradicted or at the risk of being pulled up or at the risk of being also faced with a privilege motion and I cannot put Government's stand in any other manner, but in the correct stance. Therefore, I shall have to refer to my notes and I do not wish to rely on my memory alone.

The Border Security Force came into being on the 1st of December 1965.

Upto November, 1965, the policing of international borders was entrusted to the armed police battalions of the concerned State Governments maintained out of central grants and the training, mobility and effectiveness of those battalions varied from State to State. This is exactly what the hon. member Shri Yadav referred to as 'kichiri'. But this was 20 years back, in 1965. Therefore, in order to bring about uniformity in these forces and to have direct control over them, the Border Security Force came into being from the 1st of December 1965, where a large number of State armed battalions were subsequently merged into a newly created Central Force. The objectives and the emphasised functions of the Border Security Force under the Border Security Force Act 1968 and the Border Security Force Rules, 1969 were—(1) promote a sense of security among the people living in the border areas ; (2) prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorised movement into or exit from the territory of India ; and (3) prevent smuggling and any other illegal activity.

Therefore, the Force is deployed on the land frontiers of the border areas, starting from Jammu and Kashmir till the Eastern Sector, which may be in the periphery of the constituency of our hon. member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. As far as the reverain or the maritime areas are concerned, it is not the function of the Border Security Force.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : BSF is patrolling the area.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I said the land frontiers.

Sir, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952 all cases of corruption and misuse by official position for private gains are triable by special judges, notwithstanding anything contained in the court of Criminal Procedure or in any other law. The offences specified are those punishable under Section 6(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. to which every hon. member has made a reference. Practically all members have made a reference to Section 161 of the

IPC, which is—public servants taking gratification other than legal remuneration, in respect of an official act; Section 162 of IPC—taking gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence public servants; Section 163 of the IPC—taking gratification for exercise of personal influence with public servants; Section 164 of the IPC, abetment of public servants in offences defined under Sections 162 or 163 of the IPC; Section 165 IPC public servants obtaining valuable things without consideration from persons concerned in any proceeding or business transactions by such public servants, Section 165(A) IPC abetment to offences defined under Section 161 or 165, and Section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act in the criminal misconduct. So it was only in 1961 in the case of *Major E.G. Barsey vs. State of Bombay* it was held by the Supreme Court in view of the language of Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1952. The special judge had exclusive jurisdiction to try any such offences and the mere fact that any such offences might also be an offence under the Army Act would not be of any relevance to a case where the general Act in expressed terms confers jurisdiction of a particular tribunal in respect of specified offences to the exclusion of anything contained in any other law. Therefore, the Ministry of Defence felt that the exclusion of jurisdiction of the Courts Martial in these cases was bound to affect indirectly the discipline and efficiency of the armed forces personnel. Trials by Civil Courts in these cases were not practicable, as such trials can only be unduly protracted, resulting in the witnesses and records getting tied up. The practices followed by Service Headquarters was to have cases tried by the Courts Martial, if only service personnel are involved and to leave them for trial by Criminal Courts if both service personnel and civilians were involved. Therefore the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1952 was amended through an ordinance in 1965 and replaced by the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1966 to save the jurisdiction, exercisable by the Court Martial or by other authority under the military, Naval or Air Force Laws and to validate the trials held. So

in this case the reference to Military Law, Naval Law and Air Force Law has been questioned. But this is the usage in usual parlance and this has also been reflected in the Supreme Court judgement in these *Major E.G. Barsey's* case. So, I hope, that clarifies why the words "Army Act Navy Act and Air Force Act" have not been used and why the word 'law' has been used.

Sir, I mentioned that the Border Security Force was created in December, 1965 for policing the borders of India. And in order to have the higher standards of discipline in the force, the Border Security Force Act was passed by Parliament in 1968. This Act was somewhat akin to the Army Act, 1950. And what is sought to be done now is only to add that word "BSF" after the words "Air Force Law", that is, to bring it in consonance with the Military Law and Naval Law and Air Force Law, but somehow much also has been done about nothing and lot of criticisms or comments have been passed on the BSF, about its functioning; about its discipline; about its competency; and about its effectiveness. Sir, in my humble opinion such a general statement is neither conducive to morale nor the efficiency of a force. Hon. Members keep on doing this without substantiating any of the comments which they have made because B.S.F. might have erred in one or two places as being illustrated by Shri Indrajit Gupta, but by and large it has been doing very effective work, wherever it has been deployed, whether side by side with the armed forces in the 1971 war or whether during the peace time when we have had no action with the enemy forces, but may be with hostile elements and therefore to run it down, I do not think it is conducive either to morale or effectiveness for improvement of the force. Therefore, Sir, I would like to refute it with all the emphasis at my command, these general comments which have been made. Government has come to this House with the amendment, because in the recent past i.e. in 1982, cases have come to notice where the personnel of the BSF have shown connivance with the smugglers and

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

infiltrators, after accepting consideration (*Interruptions*) in the form of money or goods.

If I do not come to Parliament and say the truth, I will be hauled up; if I conceal, again I am being hauled up. Then I really do not know what the hon. Members want. They do not want me to be truthful... (*Interruptions*)

I never objected to anything they said; neither did I do a running commentary. May I expect the same courtesy from the hon. Members?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him have a parallel development of thinking, of what to reveal and what to conceal.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I have revealed everything; I have concealed nothing. Neither am I scared of revealing to the hon. House what should be revealed in the national interest.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Was any action taken since then?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am coming to that, if you kindly allow me to proceed. Therefore, this amendment has been sought, so that the trials can be done summarily as well as swiftly, so as to maintain discipline and efficiency of the Force, because it is deployed in the border areas, and the apprehensions about a long-drawn-out trial by Special Judges which will be detrimental to the efficiency of the fighting forces—about which many of the Members spoke—can be taken care of.

The Border Security Force has a system called Security Force Court, which is similar to the Court Martial in the Army; and in 1983, trial by Security Force Court numbered 94; in 1984, 140; and in 1985, 71. Summary Punishments have been, in the corresponding years, 2210, 2178 and 1372—this year.

Summary Punishments are of various degrees, unless you want me to read out the entire Act.

An hon. Member said that it was a very small Force; therefore, this is redundant. I would like to say that there are published figures which have been laid in the Houses of Parliament regarding the size of the armed forces. At the moment, the size of the BSF is 90,000. This is also published. So, this is not a small Force. We are bringing in this amendment, so that the very point which the hon. Members have made, on the effectiveness, honesty as well as discipline of the Armed Forces and the Border Security Force are maintained at a very high degree.

May I come down the points which have been made by the hon. Members? The first hon. Member who spoke on today, said that Government should carry out a study on the various para-military forces, and that a Committee should look into the overlapping of it. Since, for the BSF, the cadre controlling authority is the Home Ministry, I shall certainly convey the suggestions of the hon. Members to them, it, to see whether they could examine this aspect of setting up a Committee...

Shri Tripathi mentioned about Nepal, and he welcomed this amendment. Then Shri S.N. Sinha wanted to know whether there have been any arrests, and whether there were connivance and collusions, and whether these were serious. It was because they are serious that we have come forward with this amendment; and I would like to mention that there were 47 cases in which this sort of a thing has come to our notice since 1982. This is 1985; therefore, not an unduly long time has gone in bringing in this amendment. Out of these cases, all were convicted; and 32 persons have been dismissed from service. In 1965, when it came into force, we could not have had hindsight that this sort of thing will happen, because this was to be disciplined force which was formed from various small forces, and, therefore, this is the reason why we came forward with the

amendment now only when it come to our notice from 1982 onwards. Shri Sinha also said, it is a fighting force, and, therefore, the morale, the discipline and maintenance of this force is of the highest importance. I agree with him 100 per cent. Then he also mentioned about induction of IPS Officers. Shri Yadav mentioned about getting in military officers and also IPS Officers. Now, the present form of recruitment is direct recruitment in the rank of a Constable upto the Assistant Commandant from the open market, that is direct recruitment. Other officers in the rank of DIG and above are taken on deputation both from the army as well as from the Indian Police Service, and for the rest of the ranks like Commandant and Additional DIG, the appointments are made from promotion of its own cadre. So, every force likes to have its own cadre. So is with the BSF. So, there is a variant.

Some members want that people should be inducted from the army and the IPS ; some other members want that it should have its own cadre. Therefore, it is a matter of opinion. I am sure, the Home Ministry is seized of the matter and they are going ahead with it.

Shri Raju has welcomed the amendment and has appreciated it and has given his whole-hearted support and has asked for a comprehensive Bill on CRPF, BSF, RPF and ITBP. He also referred to the ARC Report by Shri Hanumanthaiah. I am sure, the Home Ministry will also look into it and consider his point.

Shri Shantaram Naik objected to why the word 'military law' has been issued. I have said this is because of the language in usage, and I am sure—he is a knowledgeable person in the legal profession—he will appreciate it, and I shall convey to the Law Ministry whether they can see whether CRPC can change its usage in the drafting language which he has suggested. He has also mentioned about the modality involved in trapping. I will not refer to anything here regarding that. I am sure, the Home Ministry will look into it.

I have answered Shri Indrajit Gupta's point that it was over due. This incident came to our notice in 1982 and it started recurring, and therefore we first got the opportunity in 1985 and we have brought this amendment. I have also mentioned what action has been taken so far of the people who have come to our notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How many of them were of the officer rank ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I do not have the data readily available, But I can look it up and let you know if you so desire.

Shri Viridhi Chander Jain also welcomed it. I am grateful to him for having suggested that for their cadre and morale, they should be given improved pay and allowances and perquisites and welfare measures. I can only agree with him and say that government is committed in improving the conditions of service of our para military and armed forces, and I shall certainly expect him to help the government in passing it through whenever such proposals come to the House.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Especially housing conditions !

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Housing, accommodation, children education, boarding facilities. These are the things about, which the Prime Minister has directed the various Ministries to look into and we are exercised on this latter.

Shri Vyas said about separate training. BSF, as you know, is being trained in Tikampur where they have got their academy, and they are separately trained apart from the armed forces personnel or the police personnel.

Shri Anil Basu has also referred to the amenities.

As I said, Government is committed to improve the conditions of service, their morale and integrity.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Shri Raj Mangal Pande also, while supporting the Bill, asked what guarantee was there that it would stop. It is a question which is far beyond me and I think, even this House. In spite of so many legislations the crimes continue to be committed and now the criminal world is also replete with people of intelligence and obvious and diabolical means and therefore, our efforts will be to equip our para-military forces and Police force with the proper training and wherewithal of modern times so that they can tackle effectively this very intelligent and sophisticated criminal mind which is at work to create problems for us and to destabilise the country through external aggression or internal disturbances.

I have answered most of the points raised by Shri Yadav, I think. Again, I would like to emphasise that it is not correct to say that the BSF officers do not command respect and that they do not have honesty and integrity, and that they are incompetent. There may be some stray cases. I would like to ask, which organisation does not have some black sheep or incompetent officers in its ranks. Even our own fingers are not all equal. Even our hands, both the hands, do not do equal work, unless one is an ambidextrous.

Shri Reddy does not have any quarrel with the amendment though he says that his quarrel is with the Government. He only says that in his 32 years of legal practice, he has found that there is too much of law. Not having had the experience of the law courts, I would not like to join issue on that.

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity to thank this hon. House and the Members for their willing support and the Government has taken note of the very weighty suggestions which we shall examine and implement them if they are found worthy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up Clause by Clause Consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Mohanty, are you moving your amendment or are you withdrawing it ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I beg to move—

Page 1, lines 6 and 7,—

for 'the brackets, words and figures "(including the Border Security Force Act, 1968)" shall be added.'

substitute—

'the words "or the Border Security Force Act, 1968;" shall be added' (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 1 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Brajamohan Mohanty to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is—

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is—

"That Clause I, the Enacting Formula

and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : It is unfortunately that I have been denied the opportunity to explain the purpose of my amendment. I suggested some improvement in the draft. As a matter of fact, it has been negatived, otherwise, the Minister might have considered to accept it.

So far as the Section for which this amendment is going to be adopted, I am afraid the Bill should have been more comprehensive.

First thing is that the amendment is prospective in operation. What does it mean? It means that if any offence was committed yesterday, it will be governed by the existing Section 7 of the Criminal Law and not by this amendment. I feel that it should have been given retrospective effect; otherwise the offence committed in 1982 will not be governed by this Act. That is the limitation in this Bill.

Secondly, the marginal note of Section 11 should have the consequential amendment. There the Border Security Force Act 1968 should have been added and amended.

Thirdly, so far as the Air Force Law is

concerned, it does not stand in genetic position in relation to BSF Act 1968. So, instead of 'including,' it should have been 'or'.

I would like the Minister to clarify these points.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : The 1952 Criminal Law Amendment Act, subsequent Ordinance of 1965 and then Amendment of 1966 take away the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts from the purview of the ordinary law. This amendment of 1952 vests jurisdiction in a Special Judge. The present amendment takes away the BSF from the purview of the 1952 Amendment. If that is so, the jurisdiction of the original Cr.P.C. is restored. So, there is a conflict as to whether this Act is to be followed or the BSF Act of 1968 is to be followed. Instead of resorting to this sort of amendment, you could have amended 1968 BSF Act thereby introducing a clause 'Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Act, this Act will prevail'.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, it does not take away the jurisdiction. The only thing is that such types of offences like corruption and the reasons which have been brought forward, can only be tried by a special court and a special judge. We are only making it in consonance with the Army Act, the Navy Act and the Air Force Act. This is only an enabling Bill to allow court marshals of the security force of the BSF to try such offences.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now go to the next item No. 10 regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Motion moved :

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be

granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.”

“Demands Nos. 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 25, 30, 31, 35, 39, 41, 44, 49, 52, 58, 70, 80, 83, 84, 90, 92 and 99.”

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1985-86 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
4-Animal Husbandry and Diary Development		5,57,00,000	...
8-Department of Rural Development		121,54,71,000	...
MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
9-Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers		2,00,00,000	14,54,04,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY			
11-Foreign Trade and Export Production		10,10,000	3,45,80,000
12-Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts		...	45,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION			
25-Education		110,06,75,000	...
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
30-Customs		6,00,00,000	...
31-Union Excise Duties		12,50,00,000	...
35-Currency, Coinage and Mint		...	55,38,00,000
39-Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance		1,000	400,00,00,000

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES		
41-Department of food	250,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
44-Medical and Public Health	3,00,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
49-Other Administrative and General Services	12,00,000	...
52-Delhi	5,00,00,000	75,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
58-Industries	27,50,00,000	...
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM		
70-Ministry of Petroleum	19,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
80-Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	...	7,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL		
83-Department of Steel	...	300,00,00,000
84-Department of Mines	1,000	290,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING		
90-Public Works	...	1,000
92-Housing and Urban Development	...	15,00,01,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
99-Department of Electronics	2,12,86,000	2,47,00,000

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : The first batch of the Supplementary Demands is before the House. It is within three months that these Demands amounting to Rs. 3,873 have been brought before the House though most of it is on Capital Account. I welcome some of the proposals, particularly the increase in capital outlay on the public sector projects, but I feel that with only Rs. 300 crores which were allotted to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plan, it will not be possible to take up all the schemes which have been initiated this year. It may require another Rs. 300 crores to complete the target.

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Similarly, I find that Rs. 290 crores have been allotted to the Bharat Aluminium Company but I hope something more will be allotted to this company which is taking up the alumina project at Visakhapatnam. It is long time ago that a project report was prepared by the Soviet experts and it was thought that very soon the project will be sanctioned, but even though the project report is there for the last six years, the Government has not taken any action so far and it is said that negotiations are still going on with the Soviet experts and the Soviet Government.

* Coming to the question of overdrafts, I find that about Rs. 1628 crores have been provided as the medium-term loans to States into which the overdrafts of the States were converted last month. I welcome this because it has reduced the burden of the State exchequers. Ninety per cent of these overdrafts of Rs. 1628, as they stood on the 28th of January, 1985, have been converted into medium-term loans at 8 per cent rate of interest. It is certainly a good relief because the States were paying about 13 per cent interest on the overdrafts.

Similarly, I find that there is an increase of Rs. 400 crores on the ways and means advances. With this, the total outlay on the ways and means advances will go up to Rs. 1,200 crores. Originally it was Rs. 800 crores in the Budget

and with this amount of Rs. 400 crores, it will go up to Rs. 1,200 crores. But I feel that since you have stopped the overdrafts and given instructions to the Reserve Bank of India not to honour any cheques if there are no balances in the accounts of the State Governments, it would be very difficult for the States sometimes to meet the necessary expenditure unless the States get adequate ways and means advances sanctioned. Sometimes they get the revenues accepts only in certain months and these receipts are not enough to meet the payments these ways and means advances are not for a long period, they are for short periods of 15 days or one month. But all the same, these are available for the States when there is need for cash. Today we have about Rs. 800 crores as ways and means advances sanctioned to the States. Andhra Pradesh has got Rs. 60 crores as ways and means advance. I want that this should be further stepped up so that there will be no difficulty for the States in meeting cash commitments. Once this facility of overdrafts has been withdrawn, it becomes necessary on the part of the Central Government to provide additional ways and means advances to the States.

16.00 hrs.

I feel that ways and means advance or the overdraft is not different from the deficit financing. While the Centre has got the privilege of resorting to deficit financing, the States have no such facility and they have to depend on these overdrafts. According to the March Budget, it was estimated that we will have a deficit financing of Rs. 3,349 crores. But with these Supplementary Demands this may go up to about Rs. 6,225 crores. There may be certain receipts and there may also be certain recoveries. If that is taken into account, the net expenditure on these grants will be of the order of Rs. 2,876 crores. And how are you going to get this amount? There are only three ways—either you have to increase taxes or you have to raise additional loans. And if both of these are not possible, the third alternative is to resort to deficit financing. I do not want to dwell much on this point because much of the expen-

diture is on the Capital Account and I support this, but there are certain things which we have to look into while analysing these demands which have been placed before the House.

The House is aware that the Seventh Plan has not been finalised. The States have been told that they will have to raise additional resources. It is very difficult for the States to do it. In this connection I am reminded of a proposal before the Central Government regarding the imposition of consignment tax. As the House is aware, the States have been complaining for a very long time for an enactment in its favour. The Planning Commission and the Law Commission have recommended that such a tax should be imposed. And for this purpose the Constitution was also amended in 1982 by way of 46th Amendment which enabled the Central Government to bring forward a legislation for the purpose. For the last two years Government has been considering this, but no legislation has been brought forward before the House.

In this Connection, I would also like to point out that this has become necessary because of certain large scale evasion of State sales-tax, which is the only major tax of the State Governments. These evasions used to take place in the name of consignment and the people instead of paying tax send consignments and effected sale outside the borders of the State. They take the goods outside the State as consignment. They have bogus depot established in other States and they effect their sale there. This fact was brought to the notice of the Central Government again and again by the State Chief Ministers. A Conference of the State Chief Ministers set up a committee to go into this question and the Committee recommended that there should be a four per cent consignment tax imposed; and for this purpose a Bill should be brought before the Parliament. But it is a pity that in spite of so many recommendations and so much of need for additional resources for the State Governments to take up their Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Government of India

has not come forward so far with a draft Bill for the purpose.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Has the National Development Council agreed ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes. National Development Council earlier agreed in principle. But if you have to place all the details of the Bill before the council, certainly I should say that you should call the National Development Council and place these before it. But the point is that in principle this was agreed to by the National Development Council, the Planning Commission and by the Law Commission. So, there is no hitch at all except pressure on the Central Government. I can understand the pressure from the traders because it is they who evade this tax. But the question is why should you yield to the pressures of the traders ? After all the Bill is to be brought forward only to see that such evasion should not take place. Why should they be yielding to such pressures ? I know that several people are coming and meeting the Finance Minister and Prime Minister and putting pressure that this should not be brought forward, this is a retrograde Bill, and all that. That is all bunkum. We all know that it is an important measure. The States are losing Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1500 crores on account of this thing. They will be benefiting by this; particularly my State is going to be benefited immediately to the extent of about Rs. 150 crores which we are losing now, because of the evasion of sales tax. There should be no delay in bringing forward this Bill and this will go a long way in meeting the resources required. The Government have stopped the overdrafts and there is a resource crunch. So, I urge upon the Government not to further delay the Bill.

In this connection, I wish to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for announcing a few days ago the scheme of Workers' purchasing shares. It is called the 'Stock Option Scheme' to the workers. I have gone through the Scheme which was laid on the Table of the House. I was very much disappointed. Sir, a solemn promise, was made on the

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

floor of the House by the Finance Minister while presenting the Budget, that such a scheme benefiting workers would be immediately taken up. But I find that the scheme is going to give some marginal benefit to the workers only after 5 years. It is not a scheme at all. We thought that he is going to introduce a scheme for the workers' participation in the management and also in the capital structure. But we find that this scheme is lifeless; it has no significance whatsoever because for 5 years, the workers will go on paying some contributions which will be credited in the name of the workers; and at the end of 5 years this amount will be transferred to the share capital account and he will be allotted the shares. Now, this type of scheme is no good. I would urge upon the Government to think seriously of the workers' participation not only in the capital structure but also in the management. The whole objective is that, by allotting of these shares, the workers will work hard; they will have interest in the organisation; they will not resort to strikes unnecessarily; and that efficiency and productivity will increase. But we find that this scheme which has been presented before us takes away all that spirit with which this scheme was brought forward.

In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there has been a lot of criticism about the Centrally sponsored schemes. I find in this Supplementary Demands for Grants that a lot of amount is being provided again to the NREP, RLEGP and so on and so forth. There has been a criticism that these schemes which are not so much wanted in the States, are being imposed on them and being implemented because we find that lot of distortions have taken place during the implementation of the schemes. There was criticism on the floor of this House that there should be a re-thinking on this subject and no further funds should be provided to these schemes. Many States were opposing this type of scheme. Instead of these schemes being imposed upon them, the States wanted that these

amounts should be transferred to them as block grants for other productive purposes.

I find from the Supplementary Demands for Grants that no outlay is made on the capital account regarding the several important projects which Andhra Pradesh has taken up. Several of these projects are pending sanction before the Central Government, such as, the Polavaram and Telugu Ganga projects. These should have been included in addition to some other projects and some taken grants should have been provided, so that it does not become a New Service. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Demand No. 1 of the Supplementary Demands for grants, 1985 is under consideration of this House. While supporting the demand presented by hon. Minister, I would like to express my views in respect of some demands for grants. You have presented Demands for Rs. 3,872.54 crores this year in respect of 26 departments. Out of this Rs. 565.90 crores have been shown under the head 'Revenue' and Rs. 3,306.56 crores under the head 'Capital Accounts'. Rs. 1,628 crores have been earmarked to clear the overdrafts resorted to by the States. My hon. friend Mr. Reddy has supported it and I also support it. I feel that the States are facing financial difficulties. All these difficulties will end provided they utilise the amount properly and the Centre also exercises proper monitoring. The Centre should ensure that the State Governments utilise the amount properly and do not resort to overdrafts again. It should not be that on the one hand they receive the amount from the Centre and on the other they resort to overdrafts. The Centre has to keep an eye on it. In demand No. 25, Rs. 221 crores have been provided as plan outlay for education in Central Sector. It includes your various projects and schemes. In this connection I would like to draw

your attention towards Model School Scheme about which the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made an announcement recently. Certain changes will have to be brought about in the education system of our country. This scheme has been prepared keeping in view this announcement. I support it and would like to say that if our education system is not changed, we shall not be able to march ahead. The standard of education in particularly private institutions like public schools is very high. It is very costly also. Only big officers, industrialists and capitalists can benefit themselves from it. The result is that all the high jobs such as I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S. and posts in public sector enterprises and private companies go to them only. In this way the gap between the rich and the poor widens. Government should frame a policy under which the children of people living in rural areas, tribal areas, hilly areas, etc. may be benefited. They should get equal opportunities in the matter of these high posts. I support the funds earmarked for this purpose.

Similarly, you have provided a sum of Rs. 56.75 crores for introducing computer literacy in schools. It is a welcome step. Our Hon. Prime Minister has stated that we shall enter the 21st century with computer and modern technology. Computer literacy will help in marching ahead.

I would like to bring to your notice a matter concerning education in our State. According to my information the Farooq Abdullah Government had sent a proposal for effecting changes in N.C.E.R.T. text books. He had made a recommendation in this regard. It is understood that this Government has also approved the proposal, but we are not aware of it. Such documents are kept top secret. I would like to request Government to make such documents public so that the people know the changes sought for.

We want that the books approved at national level should be the same for all

the States. No special books should be prescribed for a particular State. I demand that if there is something like this, it should be brought before the House so that one can know what changes have been sought for.

Some provision had been made for Customs and Union Excise Duty Department. This amount has been earmarked to provide incentives to a person or officer, who does commendable job in unearthing smuggling and hoarding activities or in seizing smuggled or hoarded goods. I support it.

In this connection many hon. Friends had expressed their views recently on a Bill to curb smuggling passed in the House. I feel that smuggling activities are going on in full swing on our borders particularly Indo-Nepal and Ladakh-Tibet borders which have so far been neglected by you. You should exercise greater vigilance in this regard.

It has come to our notice that goods are smuggled from Nepal via U.P. border very easily and then these goods are sold or disposed of in big cities of the country. You should keep a watch on it. So far no smuggling activities on the borders in Ladakh Sector came to our notice, but during the last about two years *pashmina* and wool, which are the main raw materials in Ladakh and which feed the handloom industry and shawl industry in the entire Kashmir Valley, are being smuggled into Ladakh via Tibet border in large quantity. Their prices have come down heavily because Pashmina and Wool are being smuggled from Tibet border in large quantity. According to our information, the Chinese forces have their own difficulties and with a view to solving them, they push their articles into our territory in exchange of foodgrains and other articles from our country. Government should pay attention towards this and take immediate steps to stop it because it is having adverse effect on the raw material available in our sector. Firstly, prices have come down and secondly stock of raw material has piled up here. Nobody is prepared to purchase it there

[Shri P. Namagyal]

because export of *pashmina* from Jammu and Kashmir is legally banned.

Shawl industry in Kulu and wool industry of Basouli in Jammu and woollen factories and silk factories situated outside the State have been demanding that *pashmina* should either be mixed with silk or wool to manufacture other items, but the State Government does not agree to this as they want to protect their own *pashmina* shawl industry. The result is that *pashmina* producers are suffering losses. I would like the Central Government to pay attention towards it.

You are going to purchase new machinery to set up a new factory in NOIDA to mint coins and for this purpose you have made some imports also. It is a right step. Something should be done as early as possible as there is acute shortage of small currency notes and coins in the market. The shopkeepers have stated issuing tokens in lieu of small coins which is wrong. You must pay attention towards it and the shortage of coins and small notes should be removed.

Ninety per cent of the amount of Rs. 1,628 crores has been earmarked for conversion into medium term loans to States. It has been opposed by my friend Shri Madhav Reddy. He has stated that N.R.E.P. Schemes are being imposed. I feel that either he is under some sort of misunderstanding or he says this because these schemes are closely related to the 20-point programme. He may, therefore, be opposing these programmes to conceal his opposition to 20-point programme. In fact these schemes are meant for the welfare of the poor persons living in hilly, rural and tribal areas and not for the big guns living in urban areas. I feel that it is a good step. The State Governments should be asked to submit progress reports in respect of utilisation of funds allocated for these programmes and shortcomings, if any, should be removed.

In addition, you have provided some amount for upgradation and standardis-

ation of district administration as per the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission. By way of incentives every States was asked to prepare some new schemes and projects on the basis of its past performance as per the report of the Eighth Finance Commission. My constituency consists of two districts. The administration of one district had sent Rs. 1.94 crore scheme. Leh District administration had sent this scheme to the Central Government and the Central Government had sanctioned it. But the administration of other district of my constituency did not send any proposal due to laxity. They proved to be inefficient in this regard. The result was that they did not get anything. But when Leh District was going to get some money, the State Government asked the two district administrations to share this amount of Rs. 1.94 crores. Consequently the entire project of Leh District was jeopardized. I request Government to allocate some additional funds for the other district also. If a district has shown some good performance because of which it got some more funds as an incentive, sharing those funds with the other district does not seem to be proper. They worked hard and prepared projects for future. Its reaction will not be favourable. I request you to advise the State Government to compensate Kargil district out of its State Plan. The amount given to one district should not be allowed to be shared by the other district.

In my constituency-Ladakh—as I have already said, there are two districts. The funds received by them are 90 per cent in the form of grants and 10 per cent in the form of loans. The planning Commission has issued standing instructions that the plan proposals of the State Government for Ladakh region should to sanctioned in toto. Whenever the State Government is compelled to effect some cuts in the budget, no cuts should be effected in respect of Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh region. In spite of the directive being issued again and again, the State Government always violated the Centre's directive in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Namgyal, you have already taken 20 minutes. Please conclude in 2 to 3 minutes.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I am going to conclude in 5 to 7 minutes. Whenever some cuts in the Budget are to be made in respect of the State, the State Government include our two districts to save the burden of loan to the extent of 10 per cent. I request you not to effect any cut in respect of backward areas. Whatever has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission should be maintained.

Besides, I would like to say that our projects and schemes at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan this year should have been shown non-plan ones. On the commencement of Five Year Plan, they should have not been projected in Annual Plan. All the plan schemes in the last year of the Sixth Plan have been included in the plan. They have not been transferred to non-plan schemes as a result of which my constituency is suffering loss of Rs. 5 crores. There is no scope for us to undertake new schemes. I do not know about other States, but this is the directive in respect of our State. It goes against your fiscal policy. It should not be done like this. The schemes in the last year of the Sixth Plan should have been transferred as non-Plan schemes for the benefit of the State and the two districts of my constituency.

In respect of matter regarding food supplies, I would like to urge that Food Corporation of India is giving subsidy to augment the storage capacity at each district headquarter. A proposal for construction of storage godowns in my constituency has been under consideration, but the F.C.I. has not yet sanctioned the amount. The result is that surplus food is lying in the open and it is getting damaged. You should pay attention towards it.

You have made a provision of Rs. 25 crores for building infrastructure for setting up industries in hilly and tribal areas. In this connection, I would like

to submit to you that no big industries can be set up in hilly and tribal areas. Therefore, smaller factories like watch assembling factory, T.V. and Radio assembling units should be set up in such areas and such areas should be given preference which is not being done at present.

In the end, I would like to say a few words on Demand No. 48 and Demand No. 90. Protracted correspondence in going on between the Central Government and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the last four years regarding conferring a Scheduled Tribes status to the people of Ladakh region and this matter has also been raised in this House time and again. The Central Government is shifting the responsibility on State Government and the State Government is shifting its responsibility on the Centre. No result has been achieved even after four years of correspondence. I would request the hon. Home Minister to depute a Minister from the Centre to Srinagar and he should discuss this matter with the Chief Minister and the Cabinet and get Article 342 implemented in our State. I would request that there should be no further delay in its implementation. Our people are waiting very patiently. You already know that our district is on a very sensitive Border and you are also aware of the daily happenings in the Aksai Chin sector and the Kargil sector. You should keep this always in mind that our jawans are posted at the height of 20,000 to 22,000 feet and some of them have lost their arms or legs due to extreme cold. The soldiers are performing their duty for the security of the country. I do not know as to what are the hurdles in the way of the Central Government or the State Government in extending such a minor concession. This is a temporary measure and then this can be extended further for five to ten years as it is already being done in the case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We request the Central Government to pay attention to this aspect. If you look to the history of the country, you will see that our region has always been

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fighting for the country. Whenever any country has launched a war against our country, our region has always been loyal to the country. A war was fought in our sector in 1948, thereafter wars were fought in 1962, 1965 and 1971 and our people have always been on the fare front in all these wars. Our people have made sacrifices for the sake of the motherland. Many jawans have been killed. This does not however, mean that it is only our sector which fight the wars and would als fight wars alone in future. I appeal to you that you should pay attention towards this aspect and a decision should be taken at the earliest.

Now, I would like to touch one point regarding the people of the hilly areas. There is a special Central School at Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad in U.P. in the school 20 to 50 children from the hilly regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh as also from Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur etc. are admitted every year. These children have been shifted to this school from their old schools recently but the condition of the builing of this school has started deteriorating. Electric fittings are in very bad shape and system of drainage is also not good. I request the Minister of Housing to visit the school and see for himself the condition of the school and take necessary steps in this regard.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Minister

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill, 1985 which has been introduced in the House y the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, appropriate steps have been taken by the Departments to which funds have been allocated. The only lacuna is that no separate provision has been made in respect of growth rate of women although attention is being paid towards their development and our Prime Minister has also expressed his concern

for their development. He is of the view that there should be all round development of women; education should spread among them and their health should be good, but the only shortcoming in this Bill is that no separate provision has been made for all these things. It would have been better if separate allocation would have been made for the development of women. Even then I hope that the efforts of our Finance Minister to strengthen the economy are commendable.

I do not want to go into the figures, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a few points. Our Government is making huge investment in the development works, but due to increasing population, the people are not getting the benefit which they should have got otherwise. Even after so many years when we go to the countryside we find that drinking water is not available. Buildings of many Secondry Schools and Primary Schools are not in good condition. Even if buildings are there these are in very dilapidated condition and students attend the classes in the open even in the rains. There are no means of communication and women have to walk many miles to reach the Sub-Health Centre. This matter has to be given serious thought that what is the reason that such a situation is continuing despite six Five Year Plans and even after 38 years of independence. This shows that there has been some shortcoming or some defect somewhere in the policy itself, due to which the poor are not able to come above the poverty line and are not able to make satisfactory progress. Even now the standard of living of our rural people is not satisfactory.

I would, therefore, like to put forward some suggestions. My first suggestion is that the time for presentation of budget should be changed. At present what happens after presentation of the budget? During the month of May, huge funds are allocated by the State Government, for various schemes regarding irrigation, education and drinking water supply. Thereafter government procedure takes its own time, When a scheme reaches the block level from the Secretariats it takes

two or three months. Thereafter rainy season starts and all the projects come to a halt. Generally Engineers, contractors and the government officers are benefited and not the people,

I would like to cite one example here. In my constituency, Badhahiya-Mukama Tal Project has been going on for the last twenty or twenty two years. Every year a sum of Rs. 40,000/- or Rs. 50,000/- is allocated, but all the annual allocation is not spent on any development work. We do not know where all the amount is spent. This project has been going on for the last 20 or 25 years and has not yet been completed. The Government should look into this matter and find out if this scheme is effective or not. If this scheme is not fruitful, it should be abandoned and if it is really fruitful, it should be completed in a fixed time in a planned manner. I would like to cite yet another example. A crash scheme for drinking water supply had been formulated for our area. There was drought in my area in 1967 and the Central Government had granted crores of rupees to the State Government. Now it is 1985 and those projects have not yet been completed. When I was a member of the Assembly, even during those days I had raised this matter there. Thereafter, I raised this matter in this House in 1980 and again I am raising this matter here. I request that such projects which have been going in since 1967 should be completed at the earliest.

The Government had formulated a policy that roads would be constructed in every village having a population of 1,500 or more and such roads would be known as link roads. Work is going on even now, but the roads have not been completed. Every year, material worth lakhs of rupees is purchased, but work is not making any progress at all. In this manner, huge funds are spent in these projects, every year but no result has been achieved. The amount is multiplying from lakhs to crores but the benefit accrued to the people is almost nil. My first submission, therefore, is that time of budget session should be changed and

all the formalities should be completed by September, 85, what I mean to say is that budget should be presented every year in the month of July and all the formalities should be completed by September so that development work could be undertaken from September to May. My second suggestion is that long term project should be formulated. People in our country are suffering a lot due to floods and drought. This issue is discussed every year in this House and Government spends hundreds of crores of rupees on various schemes to check floods and drought. All of us know this fact that the real reason for floods and drought is imbalance in the Nature. No dredging is undertaken in our rivers and drains, as a result of which water level in the rivers is going up and this has been causing floods. Therefore, dredging corporations should be set up at State level and at Central level. These dredging corporation would remove the silt from the rivers and would clean them. The minor and small rivers would be cleaned by the State Governments and big projects would be undertaken by the Central Government. If such dredging corporations are set up in the States, the Central Government should keep a watch over them so that they may not meet the fate of State Tubewells Corporation or Electricity Boards. Their condition is very miserable and they cause more benefit to some other people than to the common masses. This should not happen in the case of dredging corporation. The purpose, for which this corporation is to be set up is to benefit the common people.

Thirdly, as our colleague has also said, the overall assistance provided by the Central Government to various States has been raised to 39 percent from 13 percent provided earlier. It is a very commendable thing. We hope that it would increase the opportunities of development further. It is absolutely correct that all the work has to be executed by the State Governments, but there is a heavy responsibility on the Central Government as well. The price rise is discussed about every day, but it is the responsibility of the State Government to take steps to check hoarding, so that it is

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

eliminated completely. The Central Government has formulated other schemes to check soil erosion. There is soil erosion for miles together and funds for the purpose are provided by the Central Government but after all projects have to be implemented by the State Governments. My submission is that when the Central Government provide the funds to the State Governments, the Central Government is accountable. It is all right that the State Governments have to execute the projects, but the responsibility of the Centre does not end with the allocation of funds. The Central Government has to ensure that the funds allotted for all these projects are not diverted to other projects. Maximum number of people should be benefited. Development oriented schemes should be formulated. In this Connection, I would like to say that there is a proposal to set up model schools in 100 districts of the Country. I would like to submit that such model schools should not be confined to only 100 districts, but instead they should be set up in every district of the country. I would request the hon. Minister that this scheme should be implemented at the district level throughout the country. Even if more funds have to spent for this purpose such funds must be provided for this purpose. Big projects would ~~continue~~ to be formulated and there is no need to interrupt their work, but I would like to submit that minor schemes are not being formulated these days. People say that development schemes at the block level would be undertaken by the local officials. But small works like cleaning of wells, boring of hand pumps or tube wells has come to a halt these days. No work is being undertaken and it appears that development of villages has come to a standstill. I would, therefore, like to draw your attention towards this matter.

In the end, I would like to say that if I refer to all the minor problems, there would be no end to it. If the disease is to be cured, the symptoms of the disease must be removed first. Unless the hon. Minister takes steps to root out the basic cause

of the disease, the disease is not going to be cured...(*Interruptions*). As I have said earlier, only guidelines have not to be issued to the State Governments, but they should be given a time bound programme and the State Governments should be made accountable. The State send their schemes, under RLEGP whether they are irrigation schemes or road plans. They say that they have to build 5000 k.m. of roads. This plan is approved and sent back. But my suggestion is that there should be block-wise master plans. We talk here of regional imbalance but there is developmental imbalance from block to block. Therefore, whether it is roads, whether it is schools, hospitals, we should prepare block-wise master plans. We should have master plans under our N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P. and similar other programmes which should incorporate schemes of different blocks and submitted to Central Government. They should have provisions by way of incentives and the blocks showing good performance should get incentives.

I express my gratitude to the Central Government that they have sanctioned a Rs. 200 crore Capro—Lactam Project for our regions. We hope that it will generate employment potential for good number of youngmen there. I would appeal that this project should be implemented as per schedule so that the hopes and aspirations that have been aroused in the people are fulfilled. This should be executed under a time bound programme or otherwise the cost will escalate with the passage of time.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I spoke on the Budget in March this year, I had said that like last year 1984, the deficit which was shown in the Budget, would ultimately become three or four times. In 1984 Budget, the original deficit was shown about Rs. 1600 crores, which became three times at the end,

and my prediction was similar this year also. We have got the first instalment of that here in these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

The original deficit in the Budget was, if I remember correctly, Rs. 3349 crores and now another Rs. 3872 crores is sought to be added to that deficit. We have to assume the whole of it as deficit, because there is no note contrary to that, no note saying that by virtue of the Government so-called effort of better implementation or better working of their taxation proposals, they will be able to recoup some of this deficit, and, therefore, the deficit will not be as much as it otherwise looks. In the absence of that kind of a statement or note in these papers, we assume that this amount will be added in the deficit which is already there in the Budget proposals.

This will mean further pressure on the prices. I am not against deficit financing, but look at the type of expenditure which we are going to make, and for which we are wanting this additional expenditure. I have nothing against the small transfer of resources for the rural sector through an increased grant of Rs. 121 crores for the National Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and NREP Programme. All right, but this does not explain your Rs. 3800 crores. Some of it, Rs. 1600 crores which is being given to the States as a medium-term loan to cover up ninety per cent of their overdrafts is an unnecessary exercise. It was not at all needed, because the States were taking their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank and you could have said that this was the ceiling, beyond which they could not go. This conversion into medium-term loan, I do not know, how it benefits and whom it benefits, and then saying that their ceiling is so much. For that again the ways and means advance to the States has to be made. I hope, the Finance Minister would be able to explain to us exactly whom it benefits. Is it just for the purpose of imposing some kind of a restriction on the States, disciplining the States, or whether it really benefits somebody in the way of financing,

in the way of economic situation? We would very much like to know that.

Then, there are certain proposals which, if already implemented, would not have imposed this additional burden. The Constitution was amended last year for the purpose of introducing a new source of revenue to the States. I think, that was Forty-Sixth amendment for introducing consignment tax. But that legislation has not yet been brought to the Statute Book. Only Parliament can do that. Nearly one year has gone by, and yet the Bill has not been introduced here. This might have obviated the necessity of giving States this money because the States would have had an additional source of finance. Although you passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill in a hurry, you have not introduced the Bill. You are thinking over it now.

Shri Poojari has gone on record, while answering to a question in Parliament; he has said that this is a new Government and therefore, this has to be rethought whether consignment tax should be introduced or not, as if when there is a new Prime Minister and a new Cabinet, Government loses its continuity. The earlier our Minister understands that Government is a continuous affair, the better for us and for the country. I hope that this consignment tax proposal Bill will not be left by the way-side and that it will be introduced to see that the States' resources are increased and the Central Government is not put to the necessity of reimbursing them or giving them more funds. They can always give them more funds and we have always claimed that the States need more funds to be able to discharge their constitutional duties in respect of Health, Education, Water Supply, Agriculture and what not in a better way, because they are closer to the people and they have to serve the needs of the people. But the resources have not been made available to the State Governments and the Central Government may do it immediately. Otherwise the State Governments will collapse.

There are certain expenditures which

[Shri Amal Dutta]

are incurred, only because the Government is incompetent. I can give you some examples. Subsidy to FCI is Rs. 250 crores. What is the difference between the purchase price of food grains and their sale price by the FCI? It is as much as 0.90 paise per KG, and still the FCI has to be given this subsidy. That means, their overheads are too much and that their losses are too much in handling, in storage and in everywhere. Therefore, this money has to go from the exchequer. This is incompetence.

Then, for the NJMC—National Jute Manufacturing Corporation, it is about Rs. 45 crores. Why? Again it is because of incompetence. The private sector jute mills of the size of the NJMC mills, have all made profits. There are seven or nine mills—I do not exactly remember—in the NJMC. They were the leaders of the jute industry. They fell sick because of mismanagement and because of siphoning of the resources by the private sector. With good management, these mills are capable of making profit and if the traditional market is no longer there, if the prices are not going up with the cost of production, there is always a possibility for diversification. I do not know why these mills, the best mills under Government control, cannot go for diversification, from which they could have made profits and by which they could have sustained the mills without any subsidy from the Government. Sir, I know that in Bangla Desh, new mills which are set up can produce jute carpets which are as good as woollen carpets. It is called woollenised jute. In Thailand, there are two jute mills, one of which is entirely used for the purpose of producing jute carpets. In India, in spite of our being the oldest in the industry and in spite of having the technology, we are not doing it yet. The Government cannot manage it either because the Government is incompetent or because it does not have the philosophy of making the public sector undertakings self-sustained, profitable and efficient.

There is a third one, a small amount of

Rs. 3.46 crores for nationalisation of sick tea units.

17.00 hrs.

These sick tea units have been under the management of Central Government for a very long time, for at least, the last 8 or 10 years and today they say that for nationalisation this amount of Rs. 3.46 crores is to be spent. Why? We have already spent much more than that, when they were under the management of the Government. Do you have to pay compensation to the owners who had abandoned and ran away? I have personally visited two of these gardens. One of them was Pashok Tea Gardens. I do not know how much compensation you have calculated for Pashok Tea Gardens. When I went there and asked what was the condition, before the Government took over the management, they said that the owner used to come only for two months in a year and used to get as much tea leaves as possible and then go away and only for those two months, they would pay some salaries to the workers, some wages to the workers, the next ten months the workers had to fend for themselves. Is it this kind of employers to whom you have to pay compensation for which you have allocated this 3.46 crores? Today, the condition of Tea industry is better and therefore, nobody should leave his tea gardens and go away making it abandoned tea garden. But ten years ago when TTCI took over these tea gardens, they were in a very bad way and so the owners have abandoned them. Now for all these gardens, the Tea gardens which were abandoned then, you are keeping aside a sum of Rs. 3.46 crores for there compensation. So this is the total incompetency of the Government for they are frittering away wasting the public money. The second set of objections are against those which are truly and totally objectionable type of expenditure, for which the Government is asking for money. Four hundred crores for investment in nationalised Banks. Why? Can't the nationalised Banks generate funds? What is the amount lent by the nationalised Banks

in a year? Is it not something like 50,000 crores and out of 50,000 crores can't they generate enough profit to be able to meet the requirement for their self-generating growth and they want money for the public sector, why? It is totally either incompetence, lack of vision, lack of efficiency and lack of foresight, or the different combination of all these.

Then, loan to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for power generation is Rs. 75 crores. To which other State Government are you giving this loan of 75 crores or nearabouts? None. Why do you have to give this loan to Delhi Municipal Corporation? There are thousands of Municipal Corporations, there are at least 4 or 5 metropolitan cities where also people are suffering from lack of electricity, but you are not giving the money there. Are the public funds collected by the Government of India only for Delhi? People are suffering in all metropolitan cities for lack of electricity. The Capital does not mean that people here need more electricity or should enjoy more electricity. You just see that the Government offices have got electricity that is all. It is alright, you give 75 crores to all metropolitan cities, otherwise it is pure and simple discrimination.

Similarly, you are giving ways and means advance to DDA Rs. 15 crores. Why? There are the development authorities in every metropolitan city. Are you giving them any one paisa? No. You are giving only to Delhi. Delhi is already the best developed city in India and there you are giving more money.

Then another very peculiar thing today is that among the Government of India Undertaking the richest is ONGC. For ONGC to operate its offshore vessels a new shipyard is needed. For that shipyard, the Government has to bear Rs. 19 crores of expenditure. ONGC makes a profit of how much, Mr. Poojari? Is it Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 crores? But they cannot pay for this. I am not going item by item, I have picked up just

some of the items. But it seems to me that these expenditures are totally objectionable, because can't a Corporation which makes a profit of Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 900 crores pay for its own ship-yard which will be required only for it? It is stated here; it cannot be used for anybody else, i.e. except for the off-shore vessels of ONGC. For that, this shipyard is required, and the Government has to pay for that.

Then, the funniest thing is the import of coins. How many Mints do we have? I know for one thing that the Calcutta Mint does not work to full capacity. At one time, I had the opportunity of investigating that Mint. It does not work even up to one-fourth of its capacity. You do not utilize the facilities which are available in this country, but import coins from abroad. Even in British days, I think coins need not have to be imported from abroad. They were minted here. Government has reached at a stage when it cannot do even this.

Then there are certain expenditures I would classify as reckless, i.e. you are now going to spend Rs. 300 crores additionally for Vizag Steel Plant, and Rs. 290 crores additionally on National Aluminium Company. For one thing, you have got to explain what is the total estimated expenditure, how much has been spent; and with this addition, what will be the expenditure. We are quite in the dark as to what will be the effect of this expenditure. Will it be an expenditure whose fruits would be available next year or the year thereafter; or for the fruits of which we have to wait for ten years? What is the Government's programme to complete the Vizag Steel Plant? I am told that the total estimated expenditure is more than Rs. 7,000 crores; and with this addition of Rs. 300 crores, this year's expenditure on it, I think, will be about Rs. 485 crores. With that, what will you have achieved? Will that mean that this will be completed next year; or will it be completed ten years hence? If it was next year, I would give you full marks for spending this additional amount because you will get the fruits of that next year. But if

[Shri Amal Datta]

it is ten years hence, you need not have done it now, because you are already putting so much pressure on the economy by expenditures which are infructuous in their short run. This will not yield any result now; you could have compressed the programme into 3 or 4 years; and in that, you could concentrate all your expenditures, so that you get your results quicker.

I am not against Vizag Steel Plant. We want that steel plant. But revamping of the steel plants that we have got, will give us much better results. Government is not thinking on those lines. May be they are thinking, but they are not doing anything. We are to-day producing whatever steel we were producing 20 years ago. I think your total steel production in the public sector has not increased since Bokaro came in line, which was in 1970—15 years ago. So, this is the position; and there, we are not able to utilize more than 60% of the capacity. So, why not utilize the rest of the capacity? For that, we will have to put up huge industries which use steel. Whatever steel we are producing, if we produce another 5 million more, then there is a glut. Why? Because there are not sufficient industries using steel. So, instead of putting money there, we should have industries which will increase the use of steel. We are putting money in making more steel, i.e. putting the cart before the horse, which is the usual way of Government's working.

I am calling them reckless expenditure, because of this reason that this is not a suitable time for going it. We have already put a pressure of about Rs. 3349 crores in the last Budget. Now you are putting an additional pressure of Rs. 3800 crores on the economy. You have already stated that this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for the current financial year. So, you are giving us a warning that there will be a second and a third batch of supplementary demands. This will not be the end. Next time you may come with Rs. 5000 crores and then again with something more. What I am trying to tell you is

that you take some guidance from this when you formulate next supplementary demand. Please do not go in for that kind of expenditure whose results will be available to us only 7 years, eight years, ten years hence. In supplementary demands you have to concentrate on that kind of expenditure which will yield immediate results. There are many projects which are held up for lack of Rs. 7 crores or Rs. 5 crores and like that. You please concentrate on them and finish them so that we get results instead of doing this kind of thing in the supplementary budget. Of course, getting sanction does not mean that you will be able to spend money; I am sure, you will not be able to do that. The main thing which I find lacking here is an awareness of where the money is to be spent, that is, an awareness that 70 per cent of the Indians still live in the rural sector. So, it is rural industry, agriculture, etc. These are the sectors where money is to be spent. Out of Rs. 3,800 crores, how much money we spend in the rural sector? That is not even Rs. 300 crores. This is how the government's total attitude is. This not people-oriented government; this is a government which is big business oriented, and therefore the emphasis is on the steel plants; it is not because there is a demand from Andhra; it is because already they have got all the contracts ready; these contracts have to be signed quickly. So, this money has to be approved by the Parliament. So, this is a big business oriented government. The original budget was that, and this supplementary budget is also like that.

This is, therefore, a big business oriented supplementary budget which you have placed before us, and for that reason, I oppose most of your demands, though not all, particularly I do not at all oppose those demands which are oriented towards the rural sector. Those I support and I wish that in the next batch of supplementary demands for which you have already given us a notice that you are going to bring one some time or the other, you please see that 50 per cent or more of the money that you get by way of supplementary demands does into the rural sector.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Chairman, I support the demands for supplementary grants. As you know, the public reaction to the Budget presented this year has been very encouraging. People belonging to different shades welcomed it. They turned it as a comprehensive and practical Budget they also expect many thing from it. The supplementary budget presented today is also welcome. As we all know, every head of a family has to prepare his annual budget, and it is a very difficult job for him to anticipate the income and expenditure for the whole year.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

One can early imagine how difficult, job it will to prepare a budget for the whole country for the whole year and those who condemn it out right have not given a serious thought to it.

Sir, to say that this Budget has pushed prices is wrong according to me because prices do not have any distant relation with it. This is very clear. There has been some price-rise and the factors are self-explanatory. This is of permanent nature, a purely temporary phenomenon and its effect will also not be.

80 per cent of the Indian people live in villages and subsist on farming. We should not raise eye brows if they are able to earn a partial income from the side of foodgrains. It is a fact the our entire energy, Governments Full night is directed towards lifting the poor above poverty line, ameliorating the lot of presants, tillers, small and marginal farmers or landless farmers and therefore, if there has been some increase in the price of food articles, I do not think there is anything wrong in it. It will improve the economic condition of the poor, it will make some difference.

So far as the landless poor are concerned, Government have made adequate

arrangements for them also. Fair price shops have been opened for them. I can talk of Madhya Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 200/- per capita is being spent through cooperatives. It is a stuperdous task. We are spending such a fabulous sum by giving it as grant for supply of goods through fair price shops. It follows that similar arrangements exist elsewhere. It is a good thing and there is need to augment this amount must be increased.

I shall fail in my duty if I do not mention the irregularities, malpractices being committed in these fair price shops. The articles meant for the part do not reach them and a very had situation is created. They do not get them at reasonable price, such things have very bad effect. I shall appeal to the hon. Minister to provide for the most stringent punishment to the corrupt and him of imprisonment for fair price shop holders indulging in such serious irregularities. It is necessary that most deterrent punishment is awarded to these who swallow the good supplied for the poor. They should be dealt with firmly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are aware of shortage of small coins and currency notes of smaller denomination in the country and it is matter of pleasure that Government have taken effective steps so much so that they are being imported. But I would submit that arrangement should be made to manufacture them soon in the country and supply them in the market. You know the shortage of small coins, smaller notes forces the buyer to settle for round figure and the article priced at Rs. 1.10 is given for Rs. 2/-. This helps sudden price rise with serious consequential results. Steps should, therefore, be taken in this direction at the earliest.

You must have noted that the private sector progresses by leaps and bounds but it is reverse so far as public sector is concerned. The top heavy administration and undue over head expenditure is responsible for continued losses in the public sector. I shall suggest firm action to remedy the situation and cancellation of all transactions involving losses,

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

responsibility should be fixed to ensure that the person charged with the job does it properly and efficiently.

You know, Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country and has several blocks and the State Government had sought centres clearance for creation of 110 new blocks, but for some reasons, the proposal is still pending. This should be expedited as you know we can lift many more poor people above poverty line by creating these blocks.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have little time at my disposal and so I shall restrict myself to say a few things about education. The problem of education is a big and current problem. It is before us. You know we have single teacher school system in our State in most of the areas. You will have to look into it. There is need to make them full-time school. We should expand the railway network throughout the country. The question of expansion of air services will have to be given a serious thought. Aerodromes will have to be constructed at various places to make available transport facilities. Setting up of television centres is being taken up vigorously. I come from a backward district of Sarguja. There is imperative need for opening a T.V. Centre there.

Similarly, positive steps should be taken to set up industries in No-industry districts. The country is far behind in matter of supply of drinking water. Adequate development is necessary on this front. Means of irrigation also need special attention. Lastly, I shall underline the importance of forests. They should be developed adequately.

With these words, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the supplementary demands but I shall like to say a few things in this connection. I am not a professional politician, I am a

journalist turned politician. I have come into politics from the world of journalism and therefore many things pinch me. When I visit my constituency or any other rural area I find to my dismay that even one per cent of the money being spent does not percolate to the poor... (Interruptions). I am talking of Bihar. I can prove that even one per cent of it does not reach the poor. It goes to the contractor, to the engineer or to the middleman who work as brokers. In the supplementary demands you have *inter alia* provided Rs. 121 Crore under R.L.E.G.P. and Rs. 42 crore under Rural Functional Library Project. I would like to know whether there is any agency to monitor, to surprise to overseas where the money is spent? I come from North Bihar where lakhs of people are affected by drought and crores of rupees are spent. A great scandal is going in there. The work of construction of roads is taken up just before floods and all those roads are washed away by floods. Nobody has ever tried to ascertain the number of roads constructed. This type of racketeering is going on there. Unfortunately none is realising the gravity of it. A small section is becoming richer. There is resentment over this. A civil engineers becomes a multi millionaire in a small span of five to six years, a B.D.O. becomes more of Crores. Will this system never end? We are forging the country ahead, we want to lift the people above poverty line, but we are far from reality. The benefit is not reaching the people. Our Chief Minister said yesterday that people of North Bihar are being ruined by floods because of Nepal and Uttar Pradesh. I shall not say anything about Uttar Pradesh because they are our own people, but so far as Nepal is concerned, I shall certainly say that there cannot be anything more painful than this that they should turn these floods as means of their income while thousands of people on our side get ruined. What is the fault of these people who are affected by floods who live on 'machans' (raised platform) or boats for three to six months in an year. Has anybody tried to took into this? They cannot live the life of human beings, the money provided for their relief goes into the pockets of bureaucrats, into the

pockets of other and they never get anything.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, it is 5.30 p.m. now. He can continue his speech tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am Deputy Speaker, I will do it. I will work to your interest. Please sit down.

Dr. Rajhans, if you want to Continue, you can continue tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

Rise in Sugar Price

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we can take up half-an-hour discussion. The subject is rise in sugar prices. Shri Mool Chand Daga, please be brief and put question.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am raising the half-an-hour discussion on the reply given to my starred Question No. 85 on the 29th July.

The Sugar is selling at Rs. 8.50 per K.G. even today. I have with me the cash memo—Goyal Stores Groceries, General Provision Merchants, Krishna Menon Marg New Delhi—one K.G. Sugar—Rs. 8.50. It is the Cash Memo of day before yesterday and if you want I can lay it in the Table and you can verify it. While sugar is selling at Rs. 8.50 per K.G. here, it is available at Rs. 2/- per K.G. in London.

I should say Government have no Sugar policy. They say that they want

to sell sugar in controlled rates. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this sugar reaches the remote area consumers? There are three outlets of sugar—ration shops, Super Bazar and open market. What criteria here you adopted in releasing the imported sugar? The Sugar year starts from 1st October and ends on 31st December. At the beginning of the current year you had an opening stock of nearly 24 lakh tonnes of sugar and the production has been of the order of 60 lakh tonnes. There you decided to go in for import of ten lakh tonnes. You had thus a stock of 95 lakh tonnes as against the consumption of 83 lakh tonnes. I think this is totally wrong. However, what you say is correct.

AN HON. MEMBER : Wrong as well as correct.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes, both. Sugar was cheap in the market. People used to consume more. Now it is no more sweet it is tasting butter. It is selling at Rs. 8.50 in the market. Hence no parties these days, neither from Keralites nor from the people of Karnataka. Dual official policy will not now work.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Official policy is responsible for this.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Disorders are responsible. The 20-point programme requires us to supply essential commodities to those living in remote villages. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the statewide number of consumers and the quantity of sugar required for them? You said levy has been fixed for Sugar. There are 386 mills working at present which always under-weigh the goods. The *modus operandi* is secret. No body is there to check them the weight and Measurement Act has failed. Some people form their cooperatives and underweigh sugarcane. After weighment, the Sugarcane goes for Chemical processing, which is done after every two hours to ascertain the recover factor. But this chemical analysis is never done. When Sugar is ready it is

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

packed in bags, where there is again leakage. Thus mill owners indulge in these types of leakage. Then come in the excise duty people. The sugar is under-invoiced and the multi-owners earn crores of rupees, still they say they are incurring losses, and, on the other hand they diversify their business and set up other types of factories. But sugar is becoming costlier. Such types of things particularly take place more, in West Bengal. So I would like to know what is the per K.G. production cost of sugar you went for import of sugar to bring down its prices, to supply to the consumer at reasonable rates. But then why did you think of auctioning system? Who advised you to do so? My first question is why injustice is being done to consumers secondly, when did you come to know of the short stock of sugar—whether it was January or February and when did you import sugar? When were the import orders placed and at what rate? How much did it cost government on reaching India? Would you sell us sugar at Rs. 8.50 per Kg. after procuring at Rs. 1.60? You had announced in May that you were going in for import of 9 to 10 lakh tonnes of sugar, but only 3 lakh tonnes of sugar has reached so far.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, you put the question. The Minister has to answer for you, and then there are four Members yet to speak. So you put the question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have just start.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are interested to know the price of sugar...
(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Only preface is there now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You put the question straight now. Otherwise Half-

an-Hour discussion will take more time.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What was the quantity of sugar announced by you for import in May and what quantity have you received against that? When there was shortage of sugar and you announced its import, the trader community came to know of it and they felt that Government were merely making announcements ..

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They knew that Government was making mere announcement.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The traders felt the pulse and seized the opportunity to indulge in blackmarketing. Why did you auction the sugar? They purchased the entire quantity and hoarded the same and increased the price. When you knew that you had depleted sugar stocks, you should have supplied it to consumers first. You went on making announcements of three lakh tonnes in May, 2.75 lakh tonnes in June, but you actually got loss and at the same time there was slackness in releasing the sugar and all this pushed up the price sugar.

The hon. Finance Minister says it is not within his purview, it has no relevance to budget, but he admits that that delay did take place in the release. Two lakh tonnes should have been released in July as against one lakh tonnes. The business community became alert after May announcement and hoarded the entire quantity they got in auction. Then the release was short by one lakh tonnes in June and again in July with the result that sugar is selling at Rs. 8.50 per Kg. today. Please answer my queries. My first question is this. What is the per quintal production cost of sugar and how much sugar is needed for consumption? You know the production cost of sugar is below Rs. 2.98 and to be more precise Rs. 2.71 per K.G. But see at what price it is selling despite such a low cost price.

My second question is this when did you come to know of the short stock of sugar and why did it happen when you already had 95 lakh tonne stock? Why did you not base your announcements of May, June and July on the facts and figures that were available with you? I would also say that prices did not come down following auction of sugar, they increased instead and people started hoarding. I would like to know how many hoarders, blackmarketeers and profiteers were punished, and how many jailed in Delhi and other part of the country this year and number of sugar bags seized and of the cases in which checking was done?

I would also like to say a few words about your sugar policy. Government have said that it would not be easy now to set up a new sugar mill you have made a law in this regard. At present Government do not issue permit under the Essential Commodities Act. Co-operative Societies will be given preference in the matter of setting up of sugar industry. There are big guns in co-operatives also. An amount of Rs. 2,14,000,00 is given for distribution to the Food Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking. It is its duty to distribute this amount but it did not take these things into account and held the auction violating all the prescribed norms. I want to know why such thing has happened.

You have nationalised many industries. I want to know by what time sugar industry will be nationalised. What are the reasons for not nationalising it so far particularly when it is an essential commodity and has become a necessity of life. Why do you not take over all the factories specially when it has become your policy to do so? The profiteers are earning huge profit and people are getting sugar at high prices. The sugarcane growers are not getting timely and remunerative prices their product. Government has got dual policy in this regard. Under this policy there is levy sugar and free sale sugar.

[English]

65% will be levy sugar and 35% will be free sale sugar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why are you taking the pain of ringing the bell?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow you as much time as you want. Please conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The sugar will go dearer, that is the problem. I am just finishing my speech.

In October, 1981-82, levy sugar was 59% and free sale sugar was 41%. In October 1982-83, levy sugar was 55% and free sale sugar 45%. In October 1983-84, levy sugar was 49% and free sale 51%. In October 1984-85, levy sugar was 49% and free sale sugar was 51%.

[Translation]

Now tell us what is your sugar policy. New sugar mills are not permitted to be set up. What are the reasons for this? who fixes the percentage of levy sugar?

I have put there specific questions. I hope that you will give reply to these questions. People want that auction of sugar should be stopped and interests of consumers should be protected. Please also tell at what price you purchase sugar?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, there has been a lot of discussion in the House over the price of sugar. I admit that price of sugar has been rising in the past in spite of Government's best efforts to check this.

The main reason for this situation is the big gap between demand and supply.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

Sugar production fell down to a level of 59 lakh tonnes last year. We have been trying to increase production and you will be glad to know that in spite of the fact that the area under sugar cane during the current season is less than last year's area by about 2 lakh hectares, we have been able to increase production by about 2 lakh tonnes in the current year in spite of the fall in area of about 2 lakh hectares and it is due to our vigilance, proper monitoring and ensuring payment of cane dues to the farmers in time. We have taken these steps to meet the shortage and the shortage was substantial because of increased consumption level in the country.

In the past 4-5 years, sugar has been selling at a very reasonably low price. It was only in 1979 and in 1980 that we were in great difficulties. Sugar was selling at about Rs. 12-14 at festival time. But then we have promised after the formation of Mrs. Gandhi's Government in 1980 that people would get relief in the next Diwali season and within one year, we brought down the price between Rs. 5 and Rs. 5.30 and the production went up to 84 lakh tonnes in one year and then naturally the consumption increased. We have not been able to see that production keeps pace with the increased consumption. The only way to meet the demand is to import sugar.

Shri Mool Chand Daga has replied to most of the queries that he himself made.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why he took lot of time.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It seems Shri Mool Chand Daga knows all the factors responsible for the present condition. He seems to know all about the manipulations by factories and traders and other things. This is exactly what I have been saying from time to time. But when I say the same thing, the hon. Member himself is not satisfied. He himself has diagnosed the illness. I agree with him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is satisfied.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : He wanted to know when the decision was taken to import sugar. You know after the elections it took some time to take stock of the situation. A decision was taken in March quite early that because we shall not have sufficient sugar in the open market and, therefore, we must resort to imports. It was a hard decision because India having reached the top in the world in sugar production in 1981-82 leaving behind Brazil and Cuba, we were not happy over the fact that the sugar production had come down to such a low level. Then, import was necessary for protecting the consumers' interests. We took a decision that one million tonnes of sugar would be imported. It takes time for the STC working under the Ministry of Commerce to float tenders, to enter into contracts, and then to arrange for shipping, and for the sugar to arrive in the country. It started arriving some time in May, 1985, in about the middle of May, and we formulated a policy for distribution of this imported sugar both for consumers to be supplied through the State Governments' agencies and for the open market to augment the supply in the free market. It was a multi-pronged drive to increase the availability so that we did not depend upon one channel only, that is, the trade channel ; it could be risky. Mr. Daga himself has been blaming the trade, but at the same time he questions me as to why we had resorted to auction. We had to find several methods of reaching sugar to the market and to every area in the country. That is why we decided that the States' machinery should be geared up. 75,000 tonnes of sugar in the month of June, and then again 1,25,000 in July, were allocated to the States. They were asked to look after the bulk consumers to relieve the pressure on the market—so that the hoteliers, restaurant—owners, hostels, colleges, hospitals, etc., could be looked after and sugar could be given to them at a fixed price below Rs. 6/-. Then they were also asked to sell this imported sugar through consumer stores in the districts and small towns, wherever they could. The States were asked to lift the

allocated quantity at a price of Rs. 5.40 which has now been reduced to Rs. 5.20—My colleague, the Finance Minister, declared it the other day in his speech. Because we can afford to reduce the price, this being a fact that we are getting sugar very cheap from outside. Mr. Daga has correctly said that our landing cost is about Rs. 2/-. But about the same is the duty and cess—Rs. 2/- more; then, the distribution charges, the STC administration charges...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Who gets the duty ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Government gets the duty. But that is not the question, Mr. Chowdhary. I am asking him through you, Sir. It is not a question of supplying this limited quantity at a very low price because you would agree that the larger the differential between the price of imported sugar and the price of indigenous sugar, the more are the chances for malpractices. This would also be finding its way into the open market and selling high. We want to keep the difference as small as possible. Even this differential between the levy price of sugar which we give through the public distribution system and the open market price also results in some leakage of the levy sugar—going into the open market or to bulk consumers. So we thought that the States should be able to distribute as much as they can themselves.

Then, to augment the availability in the free market, we resorted to a system of auction of 50000 tonnes a month. Any wholesaler who wanted to get his trade going and who was not getting enough from the mills could opt for this imported sugar and could sell it in the open market. There is not control at the price that he has to sell it.

Sir, it is a fact that initially in June, as I have said earlier, the State Government agencies were not fully geared up. Even the FCI took some time in properly managing the whole thing. Sugar arriving ships to be discharged, railway wagons to be arranged, it had to reach the interior most areas and particularly the areas where

sugar prices were soaring high and auctions also were ordered to be made in towns where prices were high, so that prices could come down and availability increased.

Sir, Hon'ble Members know that it has been already announced by the Finance Minister during the course of the debate that for the month of August the availability of sugar is the highest compared to any other month or in several years in the past. As against an average of 350000/ to 380000 tonnes earlier released for the free market, we have released four lakh

18.00 hrs.

tonnes for the month of August for the free open market. Apart from that, instead of 3,13,000 tonnes, which is the levy quota we have given an additional quota of 50,000 tonnes on account of festivals during this month. During the coming months also we want to maintain the supply because they also are festival months. For festival season we want to increase the supply.

I agree that all one million tonnes of sugar has not reached and has not come into our hands. All at once it could not be possible. We have to arrange for shipping for which a schedule has to be framed, we have to see the capacity of ports and various other constraints are there. It is not only sugar that this country is importing and it is not only this work which keeps the ports busy. We are exporting also. Therefore, we can only give high priority to sugar import. After arrival distribution has to be done.

Sir, you would be glad to know that the States which could not take their allocation for distribution in the month of June have done much better in July. They have been lifting sugar. Their machinery has now come into operation fully. We are monitoring the situation from day-to-day. We are personally talking to the State's authorities at the officer level and even at the Chief

[Rao Briendra Singh]

Ministers' level, I myself have been talking.

We hope that with the increased availability of sugar and with the increased distribution through our public distribution system at the rate of Rs. 4.40 for consumers, things will improve. In fact, already reports are coming in. You must have read in the papers. I have got some cuttings from "Hindu" and from "The Times of India" saying that there is "Sharp drop in sugar prices", "Sugar slump in Bombay". These are the reports of 3rd.

Sir, there is no denying the fact that the trade, as usual, has been trying to take The millers also have been trying to increase their profits unduly. It is also a fact that there has been a consumer preference for this large grain crystal sugar which is the indigenous sugar, compared to the imported sugar, though it is pure, it is whiter, and it is sweeter. The people have probably acquired a taste for it...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Because they are nationalists.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : People have been used to this large crystal sugar and the preference can probably be partly on account of the canard spread by the trade and millers and partly because of the consumer's own experience because the small grain indigenous sugar is easier to adulterate. It also absorbs moisture easily. The large grain crystal sugar cannot be drenched with water and there can be no foreign matter easily mixed with it. Therefore, consumers pay a little higher price for it. The price we have talked all the time is the price for this indigenous large grain sugar. I assure you—I have myself tasted the imported sugar—that this imported sugar is really very good it is a pure and sweet sugar. Its purity is 99.8% ..(Interruptions) May be 99.9%. Your experience may be better than mine. But, what I am worried about is that once the consumer acquires a taste for this imported sugar, in future we may probably keep on importing this

goods sugar to serve the needs of the Connoisseurs in this country and the oli who can pay. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : We do not want.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That is what should worry the factories and the millers also. We get this imported sugar which you always like when you travel abroad, and also in the international airlines you get this fine sugar for your tea and coffee. In all the hotels outside in the foreign countries, you have this sugar there and we do not find that it is not so sweeter. Then why is it so in India? Sir, the industry and the trade has been spending millions of rupees on publicity, on trying to run down the government on taking over all this imported sugar for their own distribution network...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Then why don't you take them over?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I can show you this recent advertisement in a newspaper. This is *Hindustan Times*. This two-thirds of a page advertisement is from the Association of Sugar Mills inserted by the Indian Sugar Mills Association. It portrays a man sipping his tea with imported sugar and is trying to show that the imported sugar is not so sweet. He is shown twisting his nose. Is it for the consumers' benefit that they are spending this money? The industry and trade are only trying to get the maximum benefit and to get the highest price for their sugar and blame the Government so that the government may change its policy and give all the sugar to these mills and the trade. To some extent, because of the demand here and there and the criticism of the hon. Member we have succumbed to this pressure to some extent...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What is that?...Why?...Who told you?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Because I want to satisfy you all. 50,000 tonnes

more of this indigenous sugar have been diverted to the trade for free sale. Probably they have sucked part of our blood. Let us see if the situation improves now. If the prices do not come down then Government will have to think of some other means. We have several methods up our sleeves. But we sincerely believe that sugar industry in India has to sustain itself. It has to be supported not only in the interest of consumers—because consumers' interest can be served from imports—but in the interest of farmers, the sugarcane cultivators. Industry and the farmer has to support each other. That is why I put a question to my hon. friend, Shri Daga, out of so many alternatives which I can place before him and before the House which one would the House accept.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nationalisation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This Government has explained time and again that this dual pricing policy, this partial control has proved to be the best system so far. The Janata Government in 1978 abolished it. They came to grief in 1979. They reverted back to this system. Can't we learn from their experience? Should we also make the same mistake? Nationalisation of entire sugar means rationing; rationing of sugar for the entire country. Firstly, nationalisation of mills. Secondly, it has to be followed by complete control of sugar and rationing.

Sir, I myself am not satisfied with our distribution system—the small amount of sugar that we want to give to the poor consumers at the rate of 4.25 gm. per head per day. I agree with Mr. Daga that it may not be reaching every consumer or that every poor villager may not be getting his due share. It may be sold in the large towns and cities because the people there are more vocal. It may be falsely entered into the ration cards of poor villagers. I know all this but I have my limitations. Once we allocate this sugar to the States, the States say that now this is their business. We know

where to distribute it. What can I do in this matter?

Nationalisation will be a much more difficult task. Rationing will be a much more difficult task than this small distribution system that we are running to try and check prices in the open market by giving sugar at a lower rate. Sir, we have not been able to look after properly a few sugar mills which went sick and we took over. We are returning some of them to the owners. Can you imagine any Government looking after 350 and odd mills? What is happening with our textile mills? Are we able to run them properly? Shall we take on our hands the sugar mills and shall we take the burden of looking after farmers on our shoulders? Government has many other more important things to do. Sugar is not the only item. Sugar is not the entire food. Foodgrains are just as important. Cloth, coal and kerosene are also just as important for consumers.

Now, Sir, we have been trying to persuade, to cajole, to prod the States to take action against blackmarketers and hoarders. We have been trying to get figures, for the last two months, as to what they have been doing during this critical period. I do not mind giving information to the House. Only 9 States and the Union Territories have replied to me about the raids conducted by them. These States are: Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry, Punjab, Maharashtra and Goa.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : What about Karnataka?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I have given the names of the States and the Union Territories and according to the information received from them, raids conducted during these last two months are 2267. Quantity seized is 1330 quintals and 86 arrests have been made. I do not know the fate of the people arrested. Licences checked were 301 and the licences cancelled were 4. Now, I do not know I can do in this matter.

[Rao Birendra Singh]

I would like to ask Mr. Daga to tell me what I should do. What should the Government do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : How many have been punished ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This is again the question of Centre-State relations. Shall we change the Constitution over night and take all the powers of distribution all over the country ? Can we run the distribution system in the country ? We only supply certain important commodities from the Central Government and then we fix administered prices for them. Sugar is one thing which is given to the public through the public distribution system. Consumers are charged at Rs. 4.40 per kilo. The consumers are charged at a uniform price of Rs. 4.40 per kilo whether they are in the most interior villages, in the Himalayas, in the North-Eastern region or even in Ladakh. We bear the transportation charges. We try to reach it in the most interior place. But again it is for the States to open fair-price shops in the interior places. We request them, we persuade them that for every 2000 persons there should be a fair-price shop. We also said that in the interior areas hill areas, the population is scattered and dispersed. In the case of these areas and also in the case of desert areas and tribal areas, they should not stick to this norm of 2000 persons. They can even start a fair-price shop for smaller number of population. We are trying to increase the number of shops. But that is all I can do.

The cost of production in India is very high. That is why we could not export sugar when we had glut of sugar in this country. That is one reason why sugar production came down. This is a very strange phenomenon and it has probably occurred for the first time. When there is a glut of sugar, there is glut all over the world ; and when there was shortage of sugar in the past, there had been shortage all over the world. This time, there is glut of sugar in the international

market, and India is short of sugar. We are experiencing this for the first time. That is why, the prices of sugar in the international market are going down. And that makes it easier for us to import sugar, but again I would pose a question to Shri Daga, if he would like that our factories should close, and we should import all the sugar, and go on buffer-stocking and leave the farmers dry. What will they do with the sugarcane ? Nationalization of sugar industries is not the answer ; we have to keep a balance.

While we have to keep the prices down, we have to look to the health of factories, we have also to see that the factories observe some code of conduct. We are trying to discipline them.

Hon. Members have, time and again, teased me what my repeated warnings have brought about. I am myself trying to think as to how to make this warning effective. Any suggestions from hon. Members in this respect will be most welcomed. I shall feel grateful for that.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the cost of production of sugar in India ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The cost of production of sugar in India is calculated on the basis of Rs 32/- to be paid for sugarcane to the farmers as per State advised price and it comes to about Rs. 405/- per quintal, and then we are taking from the factories levy sugar on an average price of Rs. 351/- per quintal. That is why, we cannot throttle them. Because when the cost of production is about Rs. 405/- per quintal, we are taking 65 per cent of sugar at Rs. 351/- per quintal, we cannot somehow prevent the factories from getting good price, and recover part of the loss from sale in the open market. That has to be appreciated by Shri Daga.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The cost of production in other countries is much less. Why this difference ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Because of low cost of production in other coun-

tries, better sugarcane, better recovery from sugarcane. Our yield is low, our recovery is low. I think, Shri Daga is more than satisfied, though it is not possible to fully satisfy him.

Things are improving and again, through you, Sir, I would submit this through earlier when I said the same thing, I was probably misunderstood.

I will again request the hon. members in the House to consider whether talking about high prices, talking about sugar, criticising the imported sugar, would help those people who are putting those laws. Therefore, we have to accept the fact—and this fact is based on tests—that this sugar is sweet and that this sugar is pure. It is available now from super bazar outlets, from fair price shops and from consumer stores. We are trying to see that even the periphery towns, the satellite towns around Delhi are supplied with sugar by trucks from NCCF, going to these neighbouring towns—Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Faridabad, etc., so that the pressure on Delhi market is reduced. In Bombay, all the sugar that came recently, about 8,000 tonnes, has been auctioned on 3rd or so and that is why there are reports now that sugar prices have come down in Bombay. So, now more sugar is coming in—and as I said arrivals are gradually picking up—we expect that by the end of September all the sugar will come in. Shipment are coming in. Even now, there might be some ships being discharged and we are now building up stocks. We will be able to look after the places where prices are high. States are also now playing the game. They have started taking interest and the traders with the cooperation of the hon. members will also probably come under discipline and so will the mills. I hope. If they do not, Government's arms are long. We may not be able to punish them during this period immediately, but then, once we know how they have behaved, as I said before, they will lose the sympathy of the Government. That is all I can say and that will not be in their interest. With these words, I thank you and all the hon. members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri

Virdhi Chander Jain, you may please put one question. Only question and no discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : The reply given by the hon. Minister is quite satisfactory. He has stated that this year 61 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced against 59 lakh tonnes of sugar produced last year. He has also stated that cost of production of sugar in our country is very high. We want that the country should be self-sufficient in the matter of sugar and we should not resort to import of sugar from abroad. At present we are importing sugar from abroad. Such a situation should not be allowed to continue for ever. What kind of incentive is being given to farmers to increase the production of sugar so that the country may become self-sufficient in this respect? This year 61 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced. In the coming years its production should be further increased so that we need not import it. Do you propose to issue certain guidelines as to what steps the Agriculture Department should take in this regard?

Secondly, I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Central Government to counteract the propaganda being made by the traders. It has appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' also. You have stated that the imported sugar is pure and sweet. We agree with you. What steps are being taken by you to satisfy the public about it and to counteract the propaganda being made by the traders?

Thirdly, the price of sugar has increased. If you deal with the traders with an iron hand, by what time the price of sugar is likely to come down at the two month's old price of about Rs 6 per kg.?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty you can put the question.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the total requirement of sugar is 83 lakh tonnes. We are producing about 62 lakh tonnes and we are running short of 21 lakh tonnes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is reduced accordingly. Production has gone down.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : But now we are short of 21 lakh tonnes and we are importing 10 lakh tonnes according to the Minister's reply. I would not like any commitment from the hon. Minister for further import because that will have an impact on the market. But my submission would be that too much reliance on supply-management may not be good. In the field of sugar, in the field of oil and in the field of tea, the entire strategy is around supply-management. Improve the supply or curtail the exports and then bring about balance. But there are other aspects which the Government should consider and that is about the fiscal policy and monetary policy. I would like to alert the Government. It is not only the Union Government which is to be blamed, but it is the total collective responsibility of the State Governments and the Union Government. The budgetary deficit this year has almost doubled in comparison with the last year's deficit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we have made any stringent law to punish the corrupt middlemen, the unscrupulous traders. May I know what are the effective steps that have been taken at the State level? The Minister himself said that the responsibility lies with both. My submission would be whether the Government will take initiative. The Union Government have no control over them. I would like to know whether the Government would consider the convening of Secretaries' meeting or the Ministers' meeting and impress upon them and tell them that severe action must be taken against unscrupulous traders or anybody who is indulging in blackmarketing. The recent analysis indicates that in the production and distribution of sugar a lot of blackmoney is being generated. Unless

we are very rigid in enforcing the law to punish the culprits, to punish the black-marketeers, to punish the middlemen who are indulging in unscrupulous trades, there is no respite. So will the Government of India taken any initiative in convening the Conference of all the Ministers concerned, Ministers of States or the Secretaries even, in order to impress upon them and to act decisively in this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the replies given to questions by the hon. Minister are quite satisfactory. Despite all these things, the price of sugar has increased. I would request the hon. Minister to analyse the basic reasons for increase in price. In my opinion the main reasons for increase in price are that farmers have not been paid remunerative price for sugarcane in time and sugarcane was not crushed at proper time. I would like to submit that low price for sugarcane and is not being crushed in time ultimately results in its less production. If production is less, the price will go up and imports from abroad will have to be resorted to. In order to solve this problem every type of facility should be given to farmers. Unless their problem is solved, we shall continue raising our voice here and imports will have to be made from abroad. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to ensure on the spot payment to the farmers for the Sugar purchased from them. The hon. Minister has admitted this also that during the last year, the area brought under sugarcane cultivation was less by two lakh acres because of lack of facilities provided to the farmers. I do not say that Government machinery or somebody is at fault. Every type of facility should be made available to the farmers to increase the production of sugarcane so that production of sugar is also increased and the price, which are increasing day by day, could be controlled. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what facilities are likely to be made available to the farmers. The hon. Minister is a very learned man. Being a farmer he is an expert in this field. I hope that be

will try to provide all types of facilities to the farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :
One question, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No ;
there are only five names. I cannot allow
you. Now the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) : I have already replied in detail
to everything that was relevant. One hon.
Member suggested that we should call a
conference of Ministers and Secretaries.
We are constantly writing to the Chief
Ministers ; I have been talking to them.
The Secretaries have been called in my
Ministry, and things are being discussed
with them repeatedly. Even telephonically
they are being contacted. Wherever we
find that things are not all right, we are
contacting the State authorities. We will
soon be calling a meeting of the Ministers
of Food and Civil Supplies. I will again
discuss this thing threadbare in that
conference.

About sugar arrears which my friend,
the last speaker referred to, this year the
amount of sugar arrears is the smallest
amount that has been there in any year
in the past so far. It is only Rs. 38
crores, and it is 3.3% of the total dues
that were to be paid to the farmers for
sugar cane. This is against 10.9% at
this time of the year, last year. So, from
nearly 11% this year it is only 3.3%.
We are trying to activate the State
Governments to take action to reduce
even this.

Shri Viridhi Chander Jain raised some

points, which I do not think need any
further clarification. Is there anything
particular that he wants a reply for ?
Everything has been explained.

One more point which ? I think,
needs clarification. We are against
imports. I agree with Mr. Mohanty and
Shri Viridhi Chander Jain that we cannot
always depend upon import for all time ;
we have to be self-sufficient. This is
accepted, but, then this is somewhat
abnormal situation. The consumption
has gone up, the production has come
down, and we have to look after the
consumer's interest, and if 10 lakh, out
of which about 9.5 lakh tonnes has already
been contracted and shall be arriving, the
total amount by the end of September,
we expect, though we thought that this
should be enough and further imports are
not... (*Inter options*).

Mr. Viridhi Chander Jain wanted to
know if we can give a guarantee to fix
the prices, or reduce the prices to a
level... (*Interruption*). It is very difficult
for me to fix it, time and date by which
it can be brought down to Rs. 6. But
we are trying to bring the prices down to
a reasonable level ; yet there can be no
fixed price line in a matter like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow
at 11 A.M.

18.41 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesd y. August 6,
1985/Sravana 15, 1907 (Saka)*